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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Greeks at Constantinople.—The affecting supplication from the Greeks at Constantinople to their Christian brethren was published in our paper of last Friday. It came from the yet unmurdered remnant of a people, on the point, as they perhaps too justly dread of immediate and total annihilation. We left it to work its own way to the hearts of all Englishmen who could feel for the outraged rights of human nature, for religion grievously persecuted, and for the honor of Christian Europe essentially and universally disgraced. The narrative has in that respect even outrun our expectations. We know not that any tragedy on record ever produced in this country a movement of deeper horror than this recital of the atrocities inflicted by cold-blooded and remorseless infidels on unoffending believers in the same God whom we worship, and for no intelligible provocation, but that of their being fellow-worshippers with us. The facts are few, but worthy of remembrance. Of the inhabitants of Scio, in number an hundred thousand, the males have been exterminated almost to a man—the females violated—the children torn from the breasts or the arms of their mothers, and sold to slavery, or reserved for future or disgusting degradation. The country, with its numerous seats and happy villages, is made a desert, and nothing remains of that which was the most civilized and delightful island of the Archipelago but one huge monument of devastation.—The details of these desolations we need not repeat, and we must not weaken the description of the unhappy Greeks themselves, by attempting to vary its form. What identifies the councils of the Ottoman Government with the most odious abominations that were committed at Scio is, the deliberate massacre of ten of the hostages who had been sent to Constantinople, and of whom six, as stated by a member of the House of Commons, were empaled alive, while 85, who had been retained at Scio, were hung outside the Castle walls by command of the Pasha. It is vain to attempt a palliation of such enormous crime by insinuating any charge of previous cruelty against the Greek nation. If the affair of Tripolizza be that to which it is referred for justification—1st, How long ago had it happened? 2d, What was the most heinous part of the accusation, but that Greek soldiers, after carrying the city by storm, had put a Turkish garrison to the sword; and not after a storm merely, but after a violation by the Turks themselves of a solemn treaty? And is this to be compared with a cool butchery of the innocent elders of a defenceless people, not following close upon the heels of conflict, nor useful to any purpose of safety, nor conformable to any practice of even the most savage war? Does such conduct not naturally throw a cloud of gloom and apprehension over the heart of every man who feels for the existence of Christianity in the East—for the condition of three millions of fellow-creatures and fellow-Christians—and, to bring the matter home, as one of more direct, though less elevated interest—of every man who values the peace of Europe itself? At an early stage in the diplomatic controversies at Constantinople, we expressed our doubts as to the practicability of obtaining from the Ottoman Government any securities deserving the confidence of Europe, for its treatment of the Greek nation, so far gone in armed insurrection against their masters. We have often since declared our belief that Turk and Greek could never again resume their old relation of tyrant and slave. The affecting events on which we have remarked, have a mani-

fest tendency to confirm both classes of prognostics which we have just recalled to notice; nor is it, we think possible that the treatment experienced by the Scioite hostages, and the nation to which they belong, should fail to produce a very decisive sensation, not only in the minds of the whole Greek people, but of those governments whose cares have, for the last 18 months, been mainly occupied by questions arising out of the subjection of Greece to Turkey.

The Budget.—There are two novelties respecting the Budget of the present year:—first, its late production; next, its comprising, even at this its tardy appearance, sums not yet voted. In every other respect it resembles antecedent expectations of the same nature—it is dark, complicated, unsatisfactory. With respect to the much-disputed subject of the sinking fund, it is allowed on all hands that there is no real sinking fund, except by so much as our income exceeds our expenses. The total income of the year ended the 5th of January, 1823, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated at 56,470,000*l.*, including the advances to be made by the Commissioners for the payment of naval and military pensions. He set against this the probable charge for the Unfunded Debt; the miscellaneous charges on the Consolidated Fund; the Army Estimates, stated at 7,700,000*l.*; the Navy, 5,500,000*l.*; the Ordnance, 1,300,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 1,500,000*l.*; amounting in the whole to more than 50,000,000*l.* This deducted from the estimated income would leave a surplus of 6,000,000*l.*; but Mr. Ricardo, in an elaborate statement, through which we shall not carry our readers, showed that the real surplus falls short of 2,000,000*l.*

What the Chancellor of the Exchequer may represent as income next year, we know not; but he has given us a painful hint of what he and his colleagues mean to be our expenses: "for," says the right honourable Gentleman, "the House will perhaps allow me to take a prospective view of our probable expenditure for the year 1823." He then goes on and estimates the army (provided no extraordinary are required for Ireland) at 7,705,000*l.*, the navy at 5,500,000*l.*, the ordnance at 1,300,000*l.* The army this year stands the country at the precise sum here assumed as its cost next year, with 220,000*l.* more for Ireland. The navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous, this year, are also the same as that which he assumes their amount next year. So that he means the country to continue, so long as the peace lasts, to live under these immense establishments; adding really, year after year, to the national debt; and not, on the other side, diminishing that debt by one farthing, except it be by forcing the creditor to take less interest.

We beg that this prospective establishment may be considered and well remembered. Ministers mean to impose it upon us; but, should public distress force Parliament to cross their views a little, then we shall be told by their paltry sneaking adherents, that "they deserve the gratitude of the country," for giving up this tax or that useless place—that is, for relinquishing what they could not get, but what they did most wickedly intend and endeavour (as they will do) to wring from the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes that public business will not now be obstructed; in other words, Ministers having exhausted the patience of the House and country, by the late period to which they have detained Parliament sitting, hope that they shall now be suffered to avail themselves of their own wrong; and

being able to make up a majority of placemen and pensioners, presume that they shall be able to force down the remaining estimates, without any examination. It is proper, therefore, to observe how much remains to be voted. The total of the ways and means for the year amount to 17,815,000l.; but of this sum only 15,300,000l. have as yet been sanctioned by Parliament: there remain, therefore, on the 2d of July, of this year's services for which the estimates have really not been voted, to the amount of 2,500,000l.; and this sum is expected to hurry over, *bona grata*, by the numerical force of those who participate so largely in the receipt of it. We, in truth, feel resistance to be vain, but yet think exposure useful. How singular also, in the financial history of any European country, to find the budget presented before the estimates are voted.—*Times*.

The Clergy.—If THE NEW TIMES had seen the pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy of every Christian Nation," we are satisfied he would never have charged its author with proposing Church Robbery; for his views seem to us to coincide nearly with those of our Contemporary himself. We remember his expressing his regret some months back, that the Clergy of the Church of England were not paid by a fixed charge on the land, in the manner of those of Scotland. Now the author of the pamphlet is an equally ardent admirer with himself of the system of the Church of Scotland. He says, "The Kirk or Church of Scotland, being the best clerical system in existence, ought not to be interfered with, unless perhaps an addition be made to bring up all stipends to 2000l." He proposes, however, a much more liberal treatment of the Church of England, no less than 8,000l. to each of the two Archbishops, 3,000l. to Bishops, and other Dignitaries in proportion, with from 350l. to 250l. to the working Clergy according to their cures.

He mistakes altogether the meaning of the Author of the Pamphlet in what he says about the Hearers of the Church of England and Church of France. He is not such a fool as to attempt to state the number of people who actually attend service in either country; he merely gives from specified data the population of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in France, and the population of the Established and Dissident Churches in England. Thus, for instance, he makes the population of the Church of England, in the United Kingdom, less than one third of the whole, though a very great proportion of this third may not regularly attend any Church whatever. Indeed, it has been calculated, that in no case is accommodation in Churches required for more than one in every three, or one in every four of a population.

Whatever may be thought of the particular plan of this author, few will be bold enough to maintain that the tithe system can remain long what it now is. No one would wish that the Clergy should not be sufficiently paid, or even that existing interests should be touched; but this, as we see from the example of Scotland, is perfectly compatible with such a regulation of tithes as may prevent them from being oppressive to the industry of a country. If the fund set apart for the Church is greater, too, than what the wants of religion require, the wants of the State ought surely to be supplied from the superfluity before the confiscation of private property is resorted to. Let it be borne in mind that confiscation has been broached without any disguise, not merely at the public meetings throughout the country, but in the House of Commons itself. We can see no distinction between funded property and other private property, except of that of the hundreds of thousands of persons having money in the Funds, many have very small incomes solely derived from this source. The pittance of the widow and the orphan have generally been committed to the Public Funds, as a place of more than ordinary security. Society is as much bound to afford security to these persons, as it is to afford security to the Landholder. But Tithes are a Tax imposed for the payment of a particular class of Servants of the State, they are a burden on property, and what is more, a burden increasing with the increased difficulty of procuring food. They are not merely a Tax, and a grievous Tax on the Community in general, but an impediment in the way of cultivation,

the means of preventing property from being turned to due account.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Unexampled low prices.—Chichester stock-market, on Wednesday, was full to excess. Prime meat commanded a fair price; but inferior, had really no price. Ewe mutton sold at 3d. per lb.; Lambs, fit for the knife, at 7s. per head; a sow and eleven pigs, a month old, fetched only 2l. In fact, every species of lean stock could have been purchased at unexampled low prices.

Horses.—The 32 horses of the 9th Lancers, sold last week, at Brighton, fetched on an average, 15l. per horse.

Peculiar Case.—A large Stone, of the weight of 16½ ounces, was extracted by Mr. Charles Dixon, Farrier, from the rectum of a horse belonging to Mr. Edward Way, Miller, of this town. The horse is likely to do well, and is now at work.

Cowes, July 6.—The Members of the Royal Yacht Club having come to a resolution to assemble the 1st and 3d Monday of each month, for the purpose of sailing in company for the day, the first meeting for the season took place in Cowes Roads on Monday, the 1st instant, when, at ten o'clock, A. M. the Yachts which had arrived from the neighbouring Coast, and those which had remained in the Roads at anchor during the night, were seen all in motion, actively employed in getting under-way and quitting their moorings, waiting the signal for starting from the PEARL yacht, whose owner, the Marquis of Anglesey, had been chosen Commodore for the day. At eleven o'clock, the Commodore was seen standing to the Eastward, followed by the whole squadron; and on meeting Admiral Sir James H. Whitshed, off Norris Castle, who was on his way from Portsmouth, to join the Fleet, in his beautiful cutter the SYLPH, the Marquis of Anglesey left the PEARL, and, accompanied by the Hon. C. A. Pelham, went on board the Admiral's yacht, which immediately hoisted the Commodore's pendant, and led the fleet round the White Buoy of the Brambles to the entrance of Southampton Water, thence to the Westward, and after beating as far as Hurst Castle, the squadron bore up and ran for Cowes Roads, where they arrived about four o'clock, the parade and shores during this time being crowded with spectators, who had assembled to gratify themselves with the sight of so novel and interesting an exhibition.—Among the yachts of the Royal Yacht Club which formed the fleet, were noticed—

	Tons.	
PEARL cutter,.....	113	Commodore Marquis of Anglesey,
ANTELOPE do.....	80	Lord Willoughby de Broke,
UNION yawl,.....	45	Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget,
GIULIA yawl,.....	43	Capt. Hon. P. B. Fellow,
ELIZA yawl,.....	34	Sir George Thomas, Bart.
RUBY yawl,.....	48	Sir George William Leeds, Bart.
ELIZA yawl,.....	44	S. Challen, Esq.
DOVE yawl,.....	55	J. Lindegren, Esq.
EXPERIMENT yawl,...	36	John Shakspear, Esq.
ELIZABETH yawl,...	65	T. A. Smith, Junior, Esq.
ARROW yawl,.....	84	Joseph Weld, Esq.
JULIA yawl,.....	43	James Weld, Esq.
GARLETT cutter,...	78	Owen Williams, Esq.
UNICORN schooner,...	122	Henry Perkins, Esq.
LOUISA ditto,.....	24	A. Swinton, Esq.
WELLINGTON yawl,...	36	Rev. George Sloper,
SABRINA cutter,...	84	James Maxse, Esq.
BRITON schooner,...	92	J. P. Powell, Esq.
MARY yawl,.....	53	J. S. Penlease, Esq.
HUSSAR schooner,...	820	Anthony Bacon, Esq.
CHARLOTTE yawl,...	66	John Vassal, Esq.

besides numerous vessels hired by parties of pleasure to accompany the yachts.

The waters within the Isle of Wight are so peculiarly adapted for yacht sailing, that in no other part of the world can so attractive and beneficial a Marine spectacle be presented; and we are authorised to state, that Monday the 16th instant, is fixed on for the next meeting, when the next member in succession, it is said, will be appointed Commodore for the day; and at which time, it is confidently expected, his Majesty will honour Cowes

with his presence, the *ROYAL GEORGE* and other Royal Yachts having been ordered to be fitted out with the utmost expedition.

Portsmouth, July 6, 1822.—His Majesty's Yacht the *ROYAL GEORGE*, has been ordered to be ready for his Majesty's reception on the 25th inst.—We understand she can go out of Harbour on Tuesday next, if necessary. The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, and Officers of the *AROLLO* Yacht, (which is in the Basin, in an ordinary course of equipment) will attend his Majesty in the *ROYAL GEORGE* Yacht, for this season.

Roundstern Vessel.—It is said that Sir Benjamin Halliwell, K. C. B. will proceed on a cruise, at the commencement of the Equinoctial gales, in the new line-of-battle ship *RUSSELL*, for the purpose of ascertaining the qualities of a roundstern vessel of that class, on all points of sailing, in trying weather.—Superior efficiency, as a contending force, and strength, in the stern-part of the ship, are established points, in these, above square-sterned ships.

Cutter.—The Lords of the Admiralty have given permission to Capt. John Hayes, R. N. to build a cutter in this Dock-yard, for his Majesty's service, according to his own scientific principles, which is said to promise great improvement in the art, in all respects.

Relative to the Irish Charity.—Extract from the 'MAYO CONSTITUTION' of Thursday the 20th of June, 1822.—The most munificent gift of Mrs. Palmer, to her distressed tenantry in this country, has afforded them effectual relief. The Cargo of Oatmeal distributed amongst them amounted to 103 tons, which may reasonably be valued at 1000*l.* sterling; and the expenditure of money amongst them, to give temporary assistance until the arrival of this cargo, amounted to about 400*l.*—Exclusive of giving present sustenance to the extent we have mentioned, she has supplied every tenant, deriving immediately under her, with such quantities of potatoes for seed as they required; and her property in this part of the county is now in a high state of cultivation." (This benevolent lady lives at West Moulsey, Surrey, and is mother of Mrs. Mackinnon, of Southampton.)

Grateful Thanks.—The Slopsellers of Portsmouth and Portsea, return their grateful thanks to Captain Jas. T. Nicholas, C. B. Lieutenant R. Stuart, and Officers of H. M. Ship *ROSEATA*, for permitting them free access on board the ship on pay day, and not shewing partiality to particular individuals for supplying the ship.

Unclaimed Letter.—Curious direction on a letter unclaimed at the Post office:—"Mary Highs, near the Wellington Cooling-street."—We learn, that after all assiduity on the part of the postmen, such a street cannot be found between *Hyde Park Corner* and the remotest parts of the east end of London; and therefore the letter cannot be delivered unless applied for.

Dog with Spectacles.—A Dog with Spectacles on, following a quizzical Old Gentleman of the Old School, attracted much attention lately in Pall-Mall, and had a very ludicrous and laughable appearance.

Isle of Scio.—A most heart-rending appeal has been made to the people of this country from the few remaining inhabitants of the lately flourishing Isle of Scio. What a picture! A whole population destroyed or carried into slavery by the ruthless Turks, the island one scene of smoking devastation. They appeal to our charity—they reproach us not with calamity; but for how much of it are not we accountable? Have not we both emboldened their bloody enemy, and furnished him with the means of destruction.

Catholic Peers.—It is said, that in the discussion on the Catholic Peers' Bill in the House of Lords, the Duke of York (who had been sitting on the Woolpack deeply engaged in conversation with the Lord Chancellor, before the latter rose) applauded, so violently, all the passages of the Noble and Learned Lord's speech offensive to the Catholics as frequently to excite the particular attention of the House.

The Bowditcher.—The case of the Bowditcher, it will be seen, has been again mentioned in Parliament by Mr. Hobhouse. They

boast that in England there can be no wrong without a remedy. Now here a great wrong has been done, no less than the ruin of aged and respectable female and her family, who have been unjustly imprisoned, and suffered a loss of property that has involved them in great distress—and all because Judges and Jurors were deceived by the hardy swearing and artful conduct of Miss Glenn and her instructors.—Would it not be a very becoming act, if those Judges whose erroneous judgment has been the occasion of so much injury to a whole family, were to make up such a sum for them, as would assist to restore them to their former condition?

Suicides.—The number of suicides which took place at Paris in 1821 was 348, in 1820, 325.

Police Office.—Three of the parties concerned in the late extraordinary exhibition at the Police Office, are said to be, Miss Bartolozzi, sister to Mad. Vestris; Mr. Best, who fought the duel with Lord Camelford; and Lord P., "a nobleman (says a daily paper), whose chief points are a queer-shaped hat—long shirt sleeves, exquisitely starched—very white gloves—a very low cabriolet—and a Lord George Gordonish affectation of beard."

Princess of Cumberland.—The "Princess of Cumberland," it seems,—whether she is or is not entitled to redress, has no sort of chance, of obtaining it by any legal process. The King, it appears, cannot be compelled to do justice in England. There is something in this sort of doctrine highly repulsive to our notions of what is reasonable and useful. How the Americans must chuckle, when reading Sir John Nichol's long list of authorities in favour of the Royal right to allow of wrong.

Princess of Cumberland.—On Tuesday, as the "Princess of Cumberland" was about to proceed to Doctors' Commons to be present at the decision on his late Majesty's Will, she was removed by a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench in the rules of which she is now placed.—*Examiner*.

Lynn Election.—The Lynn Election terminated on Saturday in favour of Col. Walpole; the state of the poll then being—Honorable John Walpole, 156; Sir W. B. Folkes, 92; majority for Col. Walpole, 64.

Distressed Irish.—The subscription in Bristol for the relief of the distressed Irish now amounts to nearly 5,000*l.* At Birmingham, about 2,000*l.* has already been collected. At the Catholic Chapel, Bath, 78*l.* 10*s.* was collected on Sunday so'night.—*Hereford Journal*.

Expedition.—A gentleman left this port for Dublin on Saturday evening last (June 29) at half-past 8 o'clock, in the *St. George* steam-packet, and, after spending upwards of nine hours in Dublin, returned in the same vessel to Liverpool, where he arrived by nine o'clock yesterday morning (Monday, July 1); the voyage only occupying 36 hours, one-fourth of which he remained in Dublin.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

West Highlands.—A Correspondent who was passing along the Hardgate, on Tuesday last (July 2), observed two women and two girls travelling to town. On speaking to them he was informed that they had come from the West Highlands, where they could reside no longer, as they had been turned out of their habitation; and that they were going to Aberdeen to procure a passage to Inverness, where they had some relations. One of the women had a burden on her back; on being asked if she carried a child in her plaid, she said it was her grandmother! Struck with the circumstance of a granddaughter travelling with her grandmother on her back; he turned up part of the plaid, and was astonished to behold the pale countenance of an old emaciated woman, aged 102, who had been drenched with rain.—*Aberdeen Chronicle*.

Bow-Street.—On Friday week, an application was made for a warrant for the apprehension of Miss B. a young lady, the sister of an actress of great celebrity, for stealing China cups and chimney ornaments. The charge was preferred by her mother. It was represented in justification of resorting to so harsh a measure, that Miss B. had eloped, and unless she was reclaimed that evening, her ruin would be consummated. The warrant was

granted, and placed in the hands of one of the principal officers, who in the evening brought her before the Magistrate. She entered the office leaning on the arm of Mr. B. a gentleman well known in the fashionable world, and her appearance was exceedingly prepossessing. Her mother entered the office nearly at the same time, accompanied by Mr. C. an eminent solicitor. Miss B. was permitted to stand in front of the bench, a place usually allotted to witnesses. She appeared very much agitated and embarrassed. The officer here produced a number of saucers, and some chimney ornaments, which had been found in the lodgings occupied by Miss B.—Mrs. B. then stated, that the several articles produced belonging to her, and that her daughter had stolen them.—Miss B. asserted that the things belonged to her; that she had purchased them she could prove by the testimony of her servant, who was then called. She deposed to being present when Miss B. purchased the cups and saucers, and heard Mrs. B. remonstrate with her daughter for spending her money in so foolish a manner; and when the witness was sent to bring them away from the mother's house, not the slightest objection was made.—Miss B. being urged to speak for herself, burst into tears, and said—"I cannot; indeed I cannot." The Magistrate desired her to compose herself, and she said, after some hesitation, "I do not think I am bound to preserve silence, since my own conduct needs be justified. The reason which forced me from my mother's house, was the continued persecutions I received from the addresses of Lord P." Miss B. further stated, that her mother had frequently advised her to become Lord P.'s mistress, who would, in that case, settle on her 500*l.* a-year for life, and it was her mother's continually urging her to accede to this proposal that determined her to leave her home. Mrs. B. denied this, and accused her daughter of several indiscretions, and mutual recriminations were exchanged, which the Magistrate ended by asking how old Miss B. was; and being told that she was fifteen, said he was exceedingly shocked that a girl so young should have experienced what she had, if belief was to be attached to the allegation of Miss B. A parent had manifested an intention to connive at the prostitution of her child; he did not wish to proceed any farther; he had nothing to do with it. Miss B. protested that she would not go home with her mother, and it was afterwards agreed that she should be placed under the care of a female friend. The parties then left the office.

John Mackay.—On Tuesday, John Mackay, a fine interesting boy, nine years of age, had his right arm torn and shattered, at the new Tay-street spinning-mill, in such a manner as to render immediate amputation above the elbow necessary. During the operation he behaved with the utmost composure; and when the operation was over, he asked, "Is it cutt' off now?" "Yes, my dear; it's now over." "That's very gude; that's very gude." The boy was conveyed to the Infirmary, and is doing well. His mother, a poor widow, has several helpless children to provide for.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

His Majesty's Yacht.—We have much pleasure in stating that orders were received this (Saturday June 20.) morning to equip his Majesty's yacht, the *ROYAL GEORGE*, for his Majesty's personal use, it being his intention to resume his aquatic excursions within the Isle of Wight, immediately after the rising of Parliament. His Majesty has given up all intention of visiting Scotland this year.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Quarter's Revenue.—The return of the quarter's revenue is not likely, we understand, to realize the very favourable prognostics formed at its commencement; yet it is far, on the other hand, from being unproductive. The excess, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is now something below 200,000*l.*; and as the abolition of the agricultural horse tax is now first felt in the revenue, the whole increase may be deemed equivalent to about 450,000*l.*—*Englishman.*

French Wine.—The French Trader *L'UNION*, from Calais, has arrived in the river, with some cases of wine on board, belonging to his Majesty. If we had not seen the entry at the Custom-

house, we should resist all other proof of the fact, that a preference has been given, except in so trifling a matter, to French over British vessels. Men of all classes regard credit as well as profit, and the selection of the French captain for this freight threw a damp on the spirits of every English commander in the harbour of Calais, which would not have been caused by the loss of a cargo far more valuable.

Covent-Garden Theatre.—The following address was delivered on Saturday night (June 29) by Mr. Fawcett, on the closing of the Theatre for the season:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The period of our closing being arrived, in compliance with long established custom, I present myself to pay the usual tribute of respect on leave-taking; but before I make my obeisance, it may not be ill-timed to remark, that the change which has recently taken place in the direction of this theatre has necessarily created difficulties, which however perplexing they may have been to the proprietors, they trust have in no degree diminished the stock of amusement which it was their duty as well as inclination to provide for the public. They are conscious that neither exertion or expense on their part has been spared, and their best reward will be to know that you, their liberal patrons, give them credit for it.

During the recess, Ladies and Gentlemen, it will be their unremitting endeavours to procure for the ensuing season novelties of every description, which, chequered by the revival of our best-considered pieces supported by the combined talent of the company, will, I trust, enable them to maintain Covent-garden Theatre the first in *décor*, as they feel proud to say, it already is first in *favour* with the British public.

Through me, their stage-manager, Ladies and Gentlemen, the proprietors thank you for a good season; the performers, for your favours and indulgence; and with the most grateful acknowledgements of all, until the 1st of October, I respectfully bid you farewell."

We understand that a subscription is likely to be set on foot in behalf of those Greek families rendered destitute or sold to slavery in consequence of the Turkish atrocities at Scio. It will surprise no one to hear that the lead is to be taken by a sec, which has ever been as much distinguished by acts of charity as by exertions in favour of human liberty and happiness—we mean the Society of Friends. But the warmest sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers is rapidly spreading in every part of the community, and cannot fail, when the path is pointed out, of being awakened into active benevolence.—*Englishman.*

Wealthy Planter.—A wealthy planter, who died lately at Demerara, has left all his property, in the first instance, to a member of the legal profession, with reversion to Mr. Fileen, a merchant, at Stockholm. Such is the immense value of the estates bequeathed, that a merchant in London, it is said, has offered Fileen 350,000*l.* for his reversion, which the latter has, however, declined.

Electric Light.—Professor Memackle, of Halle, has succeeded in producing a brilliant illumination by means of electric lights and the aid of an artificial air inclosed in glass tubes. As the electric sparks propagate themselves to infinity, the professor thinks it will be possible to light up a whole city with a single electrifying machine, at a very trifling expense, by the adoption and probable improvement of the apparatus he has already invented.

Radishes.—On board of the American ship *METTOR* (Captain Cobb) which sailed from New York on the 24th of May, and arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of June, they had radishes to eat every day during the passage. A box which made part of the hen-coop attached to the companion way, with holes in the bottom, was filled with earth. The radishes, fit to eat when got at New York, were planted in this earth very thickly; and were taken up for use as they were wanted. The box was lashed to the stanchions on the quarter-deck, and had a lid, to be put down in case of rough weather.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—101—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1833.

ALIEN BILL.

Mr. PEEL moved the order of the day for the committee on the Alien Regulation Bill.

On the question that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr. HOBHOUSE requested the house to condescend to listen to some objections to this measure which he considered material. Hitherto this evening the house had been attending to matters coming nearer to the business and bosoms of individuals, but he entreated it to bestow some consideration on a bill which deeply affected the rights of the king's subjects, and the respectability of the public institutions. When he heard that it was intended to introduce this measure to the house, he stated that he would oppose it by every means in his power. In saying that, he did not allude to any vexatious opposition. (Hear.) He did not mean that he would divide the house every minute, but that he would give to it the strongest opposition in the ordinary acceptance of the term. Yet if he pursued a different course, he believed he could find a precedent for it. In the debates of 1816 a right hon. gentleman (Mr. Wyon, we believe,) now a member of the Government, had declared that those who opposed this measure ought to use "bodily force and physical resistance against it." The right honourable gentleman to whom he had alluded was in his place a few minutes before, and, as a Minister of the Crown, he should have remained there. Until the 7th or 8th of May, in the present session, no notice was given of the intention of his Majesty's Government to move for a renewal of this bill; and when it was brought forward, no pretext was stated for having recourse to the measure. He had hoped that the bill would never have been introduced by the present Secretary of State. He had cherished the idea, that that right honourable gentleman would have declared to his colleagues, that he would not call for a bill, the existence of which, whatever might have been the case when his predecessors were in office, was now perfectly unnecessary. He was, therefore, astonished when the measure was introduced; and in a moment of irritation, he said what he had done on a former occasion. (Hear.) It was not, however, a weak or foolish feeling by which he was actuated at that time; for he must declare, that during the short time he had been in Parliament, he never was so shocked, he never was so mortified, as when he heard the right honourable gentleman give notice of his intention to move for a renewal of this obnoxious measure. Never was he so astonished as when he heard the right hon. gent. say—"Give me this power, for I want it. Give me this power—for I will not abuse it." When the right hon. gentleman came down to ask for this bill, his whole demand was a demand for confidence. It seemed that there was some reason of state for re-enacting this measure; but what that reason of state was, the right honourable gentleman would not inform the house. He wondered that the right honourable gentleman could not assign better reasons than he had deigned to adduce; and, therefore, he (Mr. Hobhouse) had examined the debates of former periods, to see on what pretext the present, or even the war alien bill, could be recommended to the House of Commons. The more this subject was considered, the more deeply would gentlemen feel the necessity of adhering to the maxim, *principiis obsta*. The more would they perceive how important it was that they should oppose, in the very first instance, the introduction of any principle that was likely to touch upon public liberty. When the war alien bill was introduced in 1792, the bill, at least, from which all the successive alien bills had sprung, and which, therefore, must be taken into consideration, Mr. Burke said, "It was to keep out those murderous French atheists, who would pull down church and state." All the individuals in both Houses of Parliament who supported it, declared it was "a great addition to the power of the Crown justified only by the emergency and by the right of self-defence." Mr. Burke particularly said, "If the Crown possessed such power in time of peace, it would be too great for liberty." This high authority, for he supposed the opinion of Mr. Burke was still looked upon as high authority, was entirely at variance with the Attorney-General for Ireland. That learned gentleman said—"This power was not too much for the Crown;" and he argued, that "the Crown always possessed it." But so great an alteration did this alien bill make, not only with respect to the ancient constitution of the country, but with reference to the observance of treaties, that, when the country went to war with France, the Government of France complained of the power exercised under the bill "as a direct infringement of the treaty of commerce ratified in 1763." What was the case in 1802? Some of the severities of the old alien law were then removed. And why was the measure introduced? On account, it was alleged, of the unstable situation in which the power of Buonaparte was supposed to be placed. The instability of the first Consul's authority was the reason then assigned for having recourse to the bill. Again in 1814, the instability of the house of Bourbon was the reason stated by Mr. Hilcy Addington for renewing this measure. He stated this to show that special causes were

regularly assigned for bringing the alien bill forward. No minister before the right hon. gentleman had ever come down, and called for this confidence and this power, without advancing some argument to prove the necessity which existed. They regularly stated something which served at least as a pretext for introducing the bill. Mr. Hilcy Addington hoped that no objection would be offered to the passing of the bill, "because the period of its operation was limited to one year." Here was the authority of the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to show that the measure was not considered a mere matter of course. Lord Castlereagh said at the time "that he could not at once dispense with these precautionary measures which had so long been thought necessary." His lordship, it appeared, could not give up these measures "at once." At what period had they now arrived? They were in the year 1823—seven or eight years after the time of that declaration; and a minister of the Crown came down to the house and said, "You must accede to this bill on principles (if principles they could be called), and you must make its provisions a part and parcel of the law of the land." The noble Marquis, without any reference to consequences, without noticing that it was foreign to the genius of our laws, and contrary to the character of our country, to give powers of such an enormous extent to the Crown, said, "The bill would be a mild shield against dangers that had not altogether ceased." This declaration showed that the noble Marquis thought it necessary to come forward with a pretext of some description or other, although the present Secretary of State did not seem to feel that any such necessity existed. In 1816, when the measure was introduced, it was made contingent on a particular circumstance which was then in operation in Europe—he meant the occupation of the French territory by foreign troops. It was then stated that the law should not extend beyond a year. The language of the noble marquis, on the 31st of May 1816, was, that the treaty of occupation would expire in 1818; and the house would have an opportunity, if it were necessary, of renewing their precautionary policy. So that he had to make an excuse for keeping up the law for a longer period than that during which the allied forces would remain on the French frontier. In 1818, the excuse offered by the noble marquis (and certainly it was a most notable one) was, that there were 30 French exiles and 3 French newspapers in the Netherlands, which proved that the revolutionary spirit was still abroad; and that therefore this country must have an alien bill. In 1820, when he (Mr. Hobhouse) made an useless opposition against the alien bill, they were told, "that it was a measure solely of precaution and domestic policy; that the act was directed, not against foreign, but domestic enemies." From all this, it was evident that the bill never was granted on such a mere naked, simple statement, as that which the right hon. gentleman had called on. There was but one individual who had spoken out on the question—he alluded to Mr. Sergeant, now Mr. Justice Best. That learned person said "This bill will do for any circumstances and for any occasion; and I see no necessity for defending it on the grounds that have been taken." This was perfectly honest. The learned gent. seemed to have been gifted with a spirit of prophecy, or rather of imprudence, which was denied to the noble marquis. He believed this bill would be found, so long as the noble marquis presided at the head of his Majesty's government, "a measure that would do for any circumstances and for any occasion." The right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel) had endeavoured to handle the law on this subject, and had quoted Magna Charta. He was always afraid when a Secretary of State referred to Magna Charta that he would use it in the same way that a witch would the Lord's Prayer, namely, that he would read it backwards. In referring to the Great Charter, the right hon. gent. said, that he would quote "from the original document." What was meant by that assertion he (Mr. Hobhouse) could not conceive. Neither did he understand how the right hon. gent. could twist the Great Charter to his purpose. He, however, would quote what Lord Coke said on that part of Magna Charta, which the right honourable gent. had quoted. The right hon. gent. had argued that the passage ending with the words, "*ad extra publicis prohibiti*," related only to merchant traders. That, however, was proved not to have been the case. There were no gentlemen, at that time, travelling about to make the grand tour, and, as a matter of course, merchant strangers were mentioned generally. Lord Coke, in speaking on this passage said, "And, therefore, the prohibition intended by this act must be by consent of the public council of the realm; that is, by act of parliament; for it concerneth the whole realm, as is implied by the word '*publicis*.'" The right hon. gent. had said, that "*publicis prohibiti*" meant an order in council; but Lord Coke took a very different view of the phrase. He did not wish to be cautious; but, when a secretary of state, in the very outset of his career, mistook an act of parliament for an order in council—when he confounded the usage and laws of the realm with the prerogative of the King—when a secretary of state happened to fall into such an error, it was a mistake worthy of recording. It ought to be detected, noted, and, not to use too harsh a term, a little condemned. This was a blunder committed blunder, and had been detected every time it was brought forward. He thought the right honourable gentleman would have come down with,

Puffendorff, Sir Edward Norby, and the thrice-repeated blunder of Sir William Blackstone. He imagined the right honourable gentleman would have quoted the statute of Henry IV., that he would have referred to one or two occurrences in the time of Henry VII., and that he would have alluded to a few of the cases which had been cited by the Attorney General for Ireland, as the law (or rather as his law) on the subject. He was, however, contented with one blunder only. That blunder had been repeatedly exposed and held up to ridicule, and he did not think it would have been left to a person of the right honourable gentleman's learning and genius again to bring it before the country. The right hon. gent., when asking for a measure that gave him complete power over 25,000 individuals, said he should be astonished, if it were refused. He (Mr. Hobhouse) was astonished how the right hon. gent. could so far forget the soil that gave him birth, the atmosphere which he breathed, the lessons of freedom which he must have heard, as to demand such a power, without assigning any necessity for it. He had declared, indeed, that it should be used with reason and moderation. But there was no reason—there was no moderation in intrusting to the discretion of a minister of the Crown, such an authority as this. If the preamble of the act gave that power, nothing in its execution could make it moderate or reasonable. He would say, with his learned friend (Sir J. Macintosh) who had done so much for the liberties of Europe, "that it was the law itself that was the abuse. It was not the method in which the power was used that constituted the abuse; the abuse was actually in the law itself." But the right hon. gentleman said "Here is my responsibility." He (Mr. Hobhouse) never heard that word "responsibility," but it excited a smile. The meaning of it was, that, hereafter, the house might call him to account for the manner in which he exercised the power intrusted to him. But he would appeal to the common candour of the right hon. gent. whether there was any such thing existing as ministerial responsibility? It was, in fact, a perfect nonentity. There was nothing like it since the revolution. When a coalition was made, if it were not well managed, a minister might stand a chance of being sent to the Tower, like Lord Oxford; or of being threatened with impeachment, like Sir Robert Walpole; or of being placed in considerable danger, like Lord North. With respect to the latter nobleman, if it had not been for the coalition, he would have run a chance, not of losing his head, but of losing his honours and emoluments. The noble marquis had asserted that his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) would raise liberty to a pitch to which it had never before been exalted—that he would do much more for freedom than ever had been done by gentlemen on that (the opposition) side of the house. And what was his first effort in favour of freedom? Why he came down to the house and called for this unheard-of power; for unheard-of it certainly was, as the circumstances under which it was now demanded were different from those which formerly existed, when it was asked for. The right honourable gentleman thought there was something about him which would recommend this measure, if the proposition seemed to proceed from himself. It was unpleasant to speak of individuals, but, in his opinion, there was something about the right hon. gent.'s principles which was very far from recommending the measure to him. He could not avoid looking on him as a minister of the Crown from whose actions the constitution was likely to receive much harm. He saw nothing in the right hon. gent. but a minister who would be most dangerous to the liberties of his country. He said this conscientiously, but without any wish to hurt his feelings. The right hon. gentleman affected great consistency, and put on a great appearance of conscientiousness. Now it was those very qualities which, in his mind, gave an edge and polish to those talents, which if they continued to be employed as they were now directed, would prove extremely detrimental to the country. He thought the right honourable gentleman had taken a view of the liberties of this country, of its laws, and usages, totally different from that taken by some of his great predecessors. Why should the right honourable gentleman demand this authority? If the great Lord Chatham came down after his glorious career and made such a demand, he (Mr. Hobhouse), if a member of Parliament, would have raised his voice against intrusting him with such inordinate power. The right hon. gentleman said, "the measure was necessary for our domestic security." Now, looking to the papers laid before Parliament, he found that the bill had been put in operation only against four persons during the last two years. Was it, then, for domestic security—was it to prevent the subversion of the constitution, that three men and one old woman were sent out of England in the last two years? (Hear, hear.) If those four persons endangered the Government, the house had a right to know how it was; they ought to be informed why those people were sent out of the country. The right honourable gentleman asked, "whether they would not provide against a great and admitted evil?" He must, in answer to that, make use of language similar to what was adopted by a French writer, in speaking of the Holy Roman empire. He said "it is neither holy nor Roman, nor an empire." In like manner he would contend, "that it was not great, nor admitted, nor an evil." If it were an evil, which he denied, it was only in the mind of the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues. If it were an admitted evil, it certainly was not a great one; and when the right

hon. gent. said it was, he must take the liberty, vulgarly speaking, to bring him to book. Was there a number of individuals running through England for the purpose of disseminating revolutionary doctrines? Certainly not. Where, then, was this dangerous evil? His learned friend had alluded to the case of Poland, and asked, "If a Pole, residing in the country, was to bring forward a scheme to recover the liberties which belonged to his native country before it was partitioned and despoiled, would that be viewed as a great and admitted evil which ought to be met by deportation?" He (Mr. Hobhouse) would ask, if, in London, several Neapolitans were found devising the means of expelling the Austrians from their country, would the right honourable gentleman call that great and admitted evil? Would he send those persons out of the country? He either would or he would not. If he said he would, he declared himself an abettor of all the tyrannies in Europe—he declared himself a son to the liberties of those states which he most himself admit to have been most infamously treated. Suppose a Piedmontese in England, endeavoured to restore his country to that liberty which he felt she ought to enjoy, would the right hon. gent. think it right to send him away? If he would not, then he must say that the right honourable gentleman departed from the spirit in which the alien bill was framed; and if he would, then did the right honourable gentleman condemn all the deeds of our ancestors. The right honourable gentleman assumed that no abuse had taken place under this bill. It was a mere assumption. Much abuse had been committed under it. The learned gentleman (Sir Samuel Romilly) who formerly stood in the same relation to Westminster which he now had the honour to do, had instanced two cases in which very great abuse had been committed; and no longer back than a year and a half since, the interest of justice had nearly suffered in consequence of this measure. He alluded to the case of the younger Maricetti, who was counselled not to come forward and give evidence, lest the act should be put in force against him. But the right hon. gent. told them, that the security against abuse consisted in the publicity of the proceedings under this act. What publicity could there be in a case like this? How were the public to know what took place before the Privy Council? A man might take refuge, for aught they knew, at the foot of the Andes, or in the bosom of the Pyrenees, before his treatment was made known to that house. At length, perhaps, a petition was forwarded to this country, and a member was found bold or imprudent enough to present it. Then down came the Secretary of State, and said, "What is stated in this petition is very true, but there are other reasons which induced us to send this man away." He would then be asked, "What are those reasons?" The answer was quite ready, "I cannot disclose them, they are secrets of state;" and then came the usual majority of 3 to 1, or 10 to 1, as the case might happen to be. The right hon. gent. had told them that this measure would support the character which the country bore for hospitality. This was what was called in another country "taking the bull by the horns"—supporting hospitality! It was rather a novel way of supporting hospitality to place 25,000 individuals at the mercy of a Secretary of State. (Hear.) Such powers, when used, should be resorted to in cases of emergency, and without any reference to an act of Parliament. That might be considered a strange doctrine, coming from his side of the house; but it was the doctrine of Lord Chatham. He had, on one occasion, treated an alien contrary to the laws of the country. In the year 1764, on the debate relative to "general warrants," Lord Chatham said (alluding to his having sent the Duke of St. Germain's out of the country.)—"Preferring the general safety of the country, in time of war and public danger, to every other consideration, he ran the risk of his situation, as he would have risked his head, under the operation of a like motive, when he put extraordinary powers in force against a suspicious foreigner who had recently arrived from France, and who had been concealed at different times in different houses. The apparent necessity of the case would justify the conduct of the Secretary of state when placed in such a situation." This was old English constitutional language. That great man declared that the act was justified by the necessity of the case. "I would have done it," said he, "if it cost me my head, but I never would do it unless the most over-ruling necessity compelled me." The right hon. gentleman said, that those who proposed such a measure were put on their defence. To be sure they were; and why should they not? When any minister of the Crown came and demanded a measure that was contrary to the laws and liberties of the country, he ought to be put on his defence, and he ought to be compelled to make a defence, which, in this instance, had not been done. The right hon. gentleman had counted on the acquiescence of the people. He (Mr. Hobhouse) believed that the people did not acquiesce. At all events, such an argument came with a very ill grace from the right honourable gentleman. He knew very well that the people were in favour of that measure (we believe the Catholic Peers' bill) against which the right honourable gentleman had spoken so eloquently. But would the right honourable gentleman admit that circumstance as any argument against him? Still, even if the people did acquiesce, he (Mr. Hobhouse) would feel it to be his duty to rise up in his place and oppose

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any proposition that endangered the liberties of the nation. Did not this measure operate against the liberties of the nation, when it placed in his hands the power of fining, imprisoning, or sending out of the country, any person he pleased to select from 25,000 individuals? Could the right hon. gentleman say that it did not infringe the liberties of the nation? The right hon. gentleman had said, "he thought if Mr. Fox had lived, that he would have changed his opinion." He (Mr. Hobhouse) could not say what it would have been said or done by that great man if he had been spared: but when he was told that Mr. Fox would have approved of such a measure as this, he could not help thinking that it was a libel on the dead, and an insult to the living. He did not find, in the conduct of those who knew as much of Mr. Fox as the right honourable gentleman, any thing which could lead him to suppose that Mr. Fox would ever have changed his opinion on this subject. The right honourable gentleman said, that there was, at the time of the French revolution, a devil abroad. Of that demon, he (Mr. Hobhouse) knew nothing; but he was sure that there was, at present, a Satan in existence, which exceeded, in power, all the political spirits that were formerly known. He had been well described by Mr. Pope, who said—

"For Satan, now, is wiser than of yore,
"And tempts by making rich—not making poor."

It was this devil of corruption, against which every man who valued the liberties of his country ought to make a stand. The present President of the Board of Control (Mr. Wynn), if it was not unhandsome to allude to that authority (*hear, hear*),—if it should be thought unhandsome he would not quote it (*hear, hear*)—as the right hon. gent. had come into office in the same batch with the right hon. Secretary of State, he thought it might be to the point to refer to his authority. The President of the Board of Control had said on a former occasion when this question had been under discussion, "A great deal had been said respecting the sovereignty of the king. Where did the sovereignty of this country exist? The term was, indeed, as a mark of honour and respect, given to the King alone; but the sovereign authority existed in the King and the Parliament; there only could it be properly said to preside; and if any honourable member maintained that the prerogative of sending aliens out of the country was vested in the Crown, by him the sovereignty must be supposed as only existing in the King. The right honourable gentleman who last sat down (Mr. Yorke) had been at much pains to persuade the house, that by the common law, this prerogative existed in the King: but he would put it to the house, whether for the last 150 years, amidst the many troubles and dangers in which the country had been involved, one single instance of the exercise of this prerogative could be given? Did our forefathers consider that this power was vested in the crown, although disused? There were, *prima facie*, several cases which showed that the King in former times had not the power to send foreigners out of the kingdom. For instance, it was on record, that in the reign of Charles II., when the prerogative was stretched to the utmost, the King dared not attempt to send out of the country a Frenchman who had deprived his Majesty of one of his favourite mistresses. But having forbidden this Frenchman the Court, and yet seeing him seated with his conquest at the theatre, his Majesty complained to the sovereign of France, who at length recalled his subject. Thus Charles II. was relieved from the mortification of seeing his triumphant rival, and the French writer who recorded the anecdote, lamented truly, that any sovereign should not be empowered to send the cause of such an annoyance out of the country. There might be persons even in our times who would join in the lamentations of the writer, and therefore approve to an alien bill; but he certainly could not concur with them in supporting a measure so liable to abuse, and for which no necessity whatever existed. As to the assertion of the learned arguer (Beast), that the liberty of England was for the enjoyment of Englishmen only, he could not conceive upon what authority such an opinion rested; for he had always been taught to think, that the moment any man, however previously enslaved, touched British soil, he became entitled to freedom. Such had been the doctrine of all our constitutional writers; and such was his decided opinion." He (Mr. Hobhouse) saw that the right honourable gentleman was not present, but his colleagues could ask him whether he had not used those arguments against the measure. Whose was this measure? Was it the noble lord's, or the right hon. gentleman's? It ought to be—it must be—the measure of the whole cabinet; yet it was understood that the bargain had been that those who had so strenuously opposed it should not be dragged through the mire on the alien bill. (*hear, hear*.) Ministers appealed to this house. When they did so, they appealed to themselves, for they knew what the house consisted of. The noble lord would not have dared to bring down the bill, if he were not sure of the support of the house. (*hear, hear*.) The devil of the French Revolution was the grand authority upon this question. The phantom of that devil seemed to stalk abroad and to be constantly in the view of certain persons. It was what Madame de Staël described as preventing every individual from seeing what had occurred since the Revolution, obscured the intellect, and led men to look to the period of the revolution as one from which the whole

history of mankind was to be derived. (*hear, hear*.) He moved that the bill be committed this day three months.

Mr. F. ROBINSON said that the hon. gent. had opposed the measure in the fair, candid, and judicious manner which he had anticipated. The arguments against the bill were founded on the British constitution, on our liberal and hospitable character, and on the allegation that the measure was adopted in subserviency to other states in aid of their efforts to prevent the diffusion of liberty. (*cheers from the Opposition.*) *Magna Charta* was relied upon for the British constitution being opposed to an alien bill; but in *Magna Charta* that right of aliens was stated with exceptions and qualifications, because a case might occur in which an alien bill might be necessary. We prided ourselves on our liberality, and hospitality, as many nations prided themselves on their peculiar virtues; but it was the same with a man who hospitably opened his doors to the distressed and said, "My doors are open to you so long as you demean yourselves so as not to embroil me with my neighbours." (*cheers from the Ministerial side.*) With respect to the charge of being subservient to other powers, for the prevention of liberty, he could say that no such motive operated on his mind; and they who brought forward the charge ought to make out that they (ministers) could gain some advantage by acting so. He could see no advantage they could gain. (*loud cheers from the Opposition.*) We who for ages had enjoyed liberty could not find any reason or motive for depriving others of what it was our pride to enjoy. The mode in which the powers of the bill had been exercised was a refutation of this charge. There were many foreigners in this country who were obnoxious to their own governments. If the principle of the bill were an accommodation to foreign powers, they must have removed many; but if they had not removed them, the inference was that the bill had no such object. What, then, were the grounds of this measure? From the sufferings which this country had endured for so many years, it was sound policy to maintain the relations of peace which now happily subsisted. (*hear.*) Circumstances might affect those relations differently from what they could have done in former periods. Formerly the ambition of the sovereign or an unimportant point of honour was the ground of war; but now there had arisen a cause of war which he regretted, because he was a friend to liberty. There were two opposite principles which divided states. There were the principles of absolute power on the one hand, (*cheers*), and those of unqualified revolution on the other. (*repeated cheers*.) It was extremely desirable, therefore, to arm Government with this power. The progress of liberty he was of opinion that no effort we could make could retard. (*hear, hear.*) If, then, it was impossible to prevent the progress of liberty, no Government could require this power for that purpose. But for the more jealous and timid (if they pleased) purpose of preventing unnecessary wars, this measure was prudent and proper.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, feeling a very sincere, conscientious, and well-considered opposition to this bill, and being fully aware that the question was now whether this measure should become perpetual on our statute book, was anxious to resist it by standing in the last gap. (*hear.*) Entertaining as he did objections to it in every point of view, he considered no objection so strong as that which arose from the principle on which it had been introduced. He alluded distinctly to the opening speech of the right hon. secretary, as well as to the remarks of the right hon. gent. who had just sat down. The principle on which that measure had been brought forward was, that they should give discretionary powers on the presumption that they would not be abused. (*hear, hear.*) For the support of this call upon the house, there had been allegations made of what was unsupported by any proofs, and surmises offered of what was entirely without foundation. As a reason for granting the discretionary power demanded, nothing was offered but a string of allegations and surmises. No statement whatever of the necessity of such a power had been made. All that was pretended was, that peradventure, at some future time, some person, he knew not who, might arrive to disturb the relations of this country with other countries. (*hear, hear.*) This possibility had been put by the advocates of the bill, without condescending to inform the house who they were now in this country who might be disposed to take any such steps, or with what country they might seek to embroil us. What insinuation was there, then, of a case to call for this urgent and extraordinary measure? The present crisis, it was said, was one from which particular emergencies might arise. But when they arose, that was the time to apply for such powers. It was impossible to doubt that the measure was, as a most excellent person now no more (Sir S. Romilly) had said, more a political than a legal question. Not on the narrower ground of the legality, he was ready to meet the question. It had never been contended the King had a right to send his subjects out of the kingdom; but that would have been a case of analogy. But the right hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) had deserted that ground, and taken the converse of it. He had argued upon the right of preventing subjects from leaving the kingdom; yet without having informed the house at what times such a proceeding had been resorted to. Of the writ *ne exeat regno*, it had been said by no mean authority—the Lord Chancellor Talbot had said, that such a writ had never been issued without a bill having been filed. But

still stronger proof he could give that the Crown never claimed and never exercised such a power as the house were now called upon to intrust to ministers. In the 5th of Richard II. and in the 5th chapter, there was this enactment: "And the King, our lord, of his royal Majesty, defendeth the passage utterly of all manner of people, as well clerks as other, in any port, town, and place upon the coast of the sea, upon pain of forfeiture of all their goods, except only the lords and other great men of the realm, and true and notable merchants, and the king's soldiers." What necessity had there been for such a law, if there had been a power of preventing from leaving the kingdom by the prerogative alone? Lord Coke, in his 3d Institutes, stated, that although peers and ecclesiastics might not leave the kingdom, others might. It appeared, then, that this was a strained analogy. If aliens were punishable on the ground of their temporary allegiance, for what should Englishmen be so anxious and impetuous to give this power to ministers? Alienage had formerly been made to the case of Peitler. If there was such power in the prerogative as was contended for, and the law sanctioned and enforced that power, where was the necessity of a law to vest discretionary powers before a case arose to require them? (cheers.) He did not contend that cases might not arise. But if the right honourable gentleman was right in his doctrine, that there was such a prerogative, and that aliens were responsible while they were here, then upon the general question we were bound to wait for a case shown, in which the powers of the bill might be required. (loud cheers.) The right honourable gentleman was not supported in his analogy, but he Mr. Williams would give him the whole of the analogy, and still contend that it made against him (Mr. Plunkett.) and gave the most triumphant answer to this bill. (cheers.) This measure was not, unfortunately, new. In 1793 it had been introduced, but it had been during war. It had been continued thence by a series of acts passed pending the war. By the 41st of the King, it was provided that the act should not extend more than six months after the conclusion of war; thus by express legislative declaration showing that it was for the express purpose of war. This formed a pregnant reason against agreeing to such a measure now in the seventh year of peace. In the name of God, when were we to enjoy peace if it was not peace now? The average continuance of peace for the last 150 years was not longer than the period of peace since the late war. With respect to the passing of this act in 1793, no authority could be derived from it, when it was recollecting that Mr. Burke, at a period of life when his fancy ought to be tame, and his judgment mature, had opened his breast and drew forth a dagger in that house as an illustration of the faith to be placed in aliens. What inference could be drawn from the acts of the legislature, when there had been such a state of excitement and so much angry passion, that there had been, he would not say approbation, but endurance and toleration of conduct so extravagantly theatrical? (hear, hear.) In 1802, there had been but a short truce of scarcely 12 months, not of peace, but of a preparation for war. No analogy or similarity could be found in these cases. It had been objected to his hon. and learned friend (Sir J. Macintosh) that he had introduced the general state of Europe. After that luminous statement which was fresh in the recollection of the house, he would only say upon that point that it was not merely the legality but the general propriety of the measure that was to be considered. They were to consider for whom and against whom they were to pass the bill. Was it for the suffering or the oppressor—for the predominant or their victims? (hear, hear.) He begged to illustrate his observations by one case. If, which God avert, the righteous cause should be overcome, and the people of Greece, following the example of their ancestors, should be driven to leave their home, and, attracted by our historical character, before alien bills (hear), should seek an asylum on our shores,—if they should not only conspire themselves, but obtain whatever justice, mercy, and honour remained with us, to join them in the endeavour to recover their lost country,—would the question with us be, whether such men should be immured in dungeons or driven back to bare their throats to the knives and poniards of barbarous assassins? (loud cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded at some length in the same strain, but we lament that our limits oblige us to state his arguments shortly. He was loth to bear too hard upon the attention of the house; but there was one more point which he would advert to, and with that point he would conclude. Let no one suppose that the contemplated measure affected only the 25,000 friendless beings to whom it more immediately pertained to relate: the measure, if carried, would furnish a dangerous precedent for granting discretionary powers to ministers. Such a precedent once established, who could say where it should stop? Instance was all that was wanted. That which was fact to-day became doctrine to-morrow. The first duty of the legislature was not to give men credit for what they would do, but to guard against that what they by possibility might do. Believing, therefore, as he did conscientiously, that the measure was become unnecessary, unjust, and the power given by it dangerous, because irresponsible,—that it was injurious not only to the persons more immediately concerned, but, by its example, to the people of this country,—seeing also that it was dishonourable to our character, and tended to perpetuate the taunts of sneers of the Roman poets against our painted

ancestors, "*Britannus hospitibus feras*," upon us who ought to be their earliest descendants, he stood upon the strongest conviction, and with most perfect sincerity supported the amendment of his honourable friend.

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY opposed the measure.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the committee, 141 | Against it, 60 | Majority, 82.

On our re-admission to the gallery we found the house in committee, and

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY contending for proceeding with the business of the bill. The hon. and learned gent. opposite (Mr. Brougham) had on a former occasion protested against the practice of adjourning, as matter of course, at twelve o'clock. There was but one blank in the bill for the committee to fill up; and there were still two stages, the report, and the third reading, in which the principle might be still discussed. The public would be satisfied with having five debates upon the question.

Mr. BROUGHAM had only objected to adjourning at twelve o'clock, when the house at twelve o'clock was in the midst of a debate. He had objected to adjournment under such circumstances, because he thought it effeminate; but the present case was entirely different.

Mr. PETER MOORE said that the one blank to which the noble lord alluded was a clause confirming the 150 clauses in the original bill upon which the house had debated and divided. He was for examining the bill categorically, clause by clause, as if the measure had never before been passed.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that let the house go into the committee when it might, it could not indulge in that species of enjoyment pointed out by the hon. member for Coventry.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to read the clause; and, upon the question that the blank be filled up with the word two,

Mr. HOBHOUSE moved as an amendment, that it should be filled up with the word one.

Mr. DENMAN feared he must oppose the amendment of his hon. friend, for he could not, while two stages remained for opposition, admit, even for an hour, much less for one year, the principle of the bill.

The committee then divided (as we understood) upon the question. That the Chairman do report progress, when the numbers were—

For reporting progress, 37—Against it, 144—Majority, 107.

A second division took place while we were excluded from the gallery, upon an amendment (proposed we understood by Mr. P. MOORE), that the duration of the bill be limited to six weeks after the meeting of Parliament next session. Upon this the numbers were—

For the amendment, 53—Against it, 125—Majority, 70.

On our return to the gallery, we found

Mr. WETHERELL opposing an amendment to the preamble (moved, as we understood, by Mr. BROUGHAM).

After a few words from Mr. PERL, Alderman HEYCOTE, and Mr. R. MARTIN, against the amendment, and from Mr. SCARLETT, Mr. WM. SMITH, Mr. DENMAN, and Sir R. WILSON, in support of it, the gallery was again cleared for a division; but after a few minutes it was again opened, and we understood that the amendment was negatived without a division.

The house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Mr. WESTERN, in allusion to a notice of motion of his respecting the currency, which stood for Wednesday, observed (as we understood) that it was his intention to submit a series of resolutions on that day, for the purpose of having them printed and in the hands of members.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, he could have no objection to that course.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Hill Waterfield, Esq. of the 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to Maria, eldest daughter of John Dowling, Esq. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

At St. Andrews, Holborn, by the Rev. John Molesworth, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. to Mrs. Juliana Vinicombe.

DEATH.

In Baker-street, of a short and violent attack of cramp, Julia, eldest daughter of Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—105—

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1902.

The first Sessions of the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery at Fort William in Bengal, for the present year commenced this day. A few minutes after ten the two Judges, Sir Henry Blount and Sir Francis Macnaghten, took their seats on the Bench with all the solemnities and ceremonies usual on those occasions. The Court was unusually crowded, and the Bar more fully attended than we have yet seen it.

After the usual forms had been gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as being appointed to serve on the Grand Jury for the present Sessions:—

GRAND JURY.

PELEGRINE TREVES, Esq. Foreman.

J. T. M. Reed,	A. C. Floyer,
J. O. Tandy,	R. McClintock,
William Pring,	C. T. Glass,
J. Anderson,	Alexander Facolner,
Hugh Forbes,	W. Ainslie,
John Hunter,	H. W. Hobhouse,
James Wemyss,	Mathew Gishorne,
Charles Stuart,	G. J. Morris,
J. Gilmore,	Huns Sotheby,
Thomas Dashwood,	Willis Earl, and
Charles Trower,	W. Fairlie Clark, Esqrs.

The HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE here said, that he would take this opportunity to state, that such applications as had been received from persons qualified for admission as Attorneys on the Rolls of this Court, should be considered forthwith, and all further applications deferred until the Bench should be quite full. Mr. Burton was then admitted to take the oaths of Office.

The following Gentlemen were then called to sit on the

PETIT JURY.

Alex. Fraser,	J. R. B. Bowman,
Wm. Harnsworth,	David Stig,
Jos. Connolly,	Henry Galsfield,
Thos. Thompson,	Thos. Vaughan,
Sam. Williams,	John Bell,
J. B. Dorret,	Robt. Croll.

After the Grand Jury were called over and they had retired and appointed Mr. Pelegrine Treves their Foreman, the Honorable Chief Justice addressed them in a very neat and appropriate speech, the substance of which, so nearly as we could collect, is as follows:—

His Lordship in giving his charge to the Gentlemen of the Jury would detain them but a very few moments, especially as he felt convinced it was perfectly unnecessary to instruct them in their duty: they were already sufficiently acquainted with the weight of the charge intrusted to them, from their known abilities and character, from their practice and experience; he consequently deemed it superfluous to caution them. His Lordship assured them that their exertions should be met on his part by an undeviating attention to the cases they might bring before him; it was his warmest wish to contribute to the happiness of the community at large by a strict adherence to his Judicial duties, it was his duty to watch over the peace and security of the Inhabitants of this Country, to pronounce judgement on those who had been convicted, and redress the wrongs of those who had been injured: yet in so doing he would take care that not one word should fall from his chair, but such as had been maturely weighed and carefully digested.

His Lordship was glad to observe the small number of prisoners in the Calendar for this Session, but at the same time very sorry that out of so small a Calendar the greater part of the culprits stood accused of the serious crimes of Murder and Robbery; he took this opportunity to say that while he had any share in the administration of this country he would ever reprehend crimes of such a revolting nature; his Lordship then proceeded to state, reverting to the crime of Murder, that although

the law allowed to all classes ample scope to redress their private wrongs, yet to take the law into their own hands by spilling the blood of their fellow-creatures was an improper excuse.

His Lordship concluded by saying he regretted that he should have drawn the Gentlemen of the Jury from their respective private avocations, but that he would not detain them one moment longer than necessary, nor say one word more than was actually requisite. The Grand Jury then retired, and in about three quarters of an hour returned with bills against Golamy Chunder and Bervany Sing for Larceny, and Price for Murder. Price was then put to the Bar.

Mr. MORTY, as Counsel for the defendant, requested his Lordship that the trial might be postponed till to-morrow, as the prisoner's defence was not ready, he not having been aware until yesterday that he might be allowed the benefit of Counsel; that his Attorney had sat up the better part of the night to complete it, but that it was not yet finished.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN enquired when the Attorney would be ready.

Mr. WESTERFIELD (Attorney for the defendant) replied to-morrow.

His Lordship gave his assent that it should stand over until then.

Golamy Chunder was called to take his trial for Larceny when,

Mr. FERGUSON rose and begged he might be allowed to sue for time, the prisoner had only been committed three days ago, his Attorney had not been able to make out his case yet, nor had the witnesses for his defence been subpoenaed, he begged therefore he might be allowed further time, which the learned Counsel observed in such cases was always granted. To this also his Lordship gave his assent, and the bill for Bervany Sing on a charge of Larceny, having been thrown out, the Court adjourned for this day.

Misfortunes of Nigel.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The *Fortunes of Nigel* the Second have been very melancholy indeed, it seems; but was it kind of his congenial Friend the BULL, to blazon abroad the distressing and laughable predicament into which the visaged Chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche" had fallen, in his braggadocio tilt against some of the "High-minded," with whom he adventured to break a lance? Let him look to it that he does not break more lances elsewhere if it was not that ignorance and impudence so often go together, one might wonder to see such "worthies" as these MONROE Retainers set about their dirty work in so blundering a way. "High-minded" Officers are the last people in the world to lead themselves to any thing that smells of Persecution. Threats of discomfiture and second-hand frowns don't tell with any, but the low-minded Great—the exalted Cannibals of Society. Every Englishman whose heart is in the right place, is almost instinctively roused to rebel with scorn, andulous attempts to make him a party to the workings of private revenge or political rancour. These are feelings which, thank Heaven, Gentlemen clothed in Blue or in Red, have in common with their countrymen who wear almost any other colour of Civil life—and this, without mixing at all in the politics or parties of the times.

Friend Nigel had better try his hand on some more "High-minded" bodies! my Life on it, he shall find some reception from all. But if his Paper gets "kicked out" in consequence, let him keep his disgrace to himself, and not increase it by promising to expect that public societies of Gentlemen will deigned to enter into Correspondence with anonymous Newspaper Writers, however these may pretend to be personally intimate with individuals composing the society.

Before all, let him clap a padlock on the mouth of that wise man, his Editor-friend. Does he think he will mend matters, and make more friends for the BULL among the "High-minded," or more enemies to Mr. Buckingham, by the additional importance of a public appeal in a scurrilous party-print? Just the reverse: least said—soonest mended!—Yours,

Jan. 7, 1902.

DUMB-DUMB.

Literary Imposture.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir, There was a sad Epistle in the BULL this morning by some poor Wiscare, who calls himself "AN OLD INDIAN," and old enough I should judge him to be: yea, even in the 6th age:

*—His big voice**"Turning again toward childish treble, pipes**"And whistles in his sound."*

But my business with this lean and slippered Pantaloon is to ask him, who he means by "FRIEND OF BANKES?" In the oblivion and forgetfulness of this old Proser, it has escaped him that the "FRIEND OF BANKES" has lately thought fit to change his stile and title to that of "FRIEND TO BANKES," for certain prudential reasons connected with the ill-appearance it had, that one who set out a Knight-Erranting to seek out and destroy Literary Imposture, should begin by a fraud on his readers, and palm himself on the world as the friend of a man he never knew or saw!!!

*Celings, January 7.***VERUM ATQUE DECENS.****Interests of Indigo Planters.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir, If to "make no pretensions to knowledge" be a certain proof of ignorance, as your Correspondent VIOLET seems to infer, then I must admit that I am very ignorant and be exceedingly wise. It is very evident, however, that I have been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented by VIOLET, for I never advocated restrictions on the Indigo Trade; but on the contrary, declared in terms sufficiently plain and intelligible, that "the Trade of a Country never thrives so well as when left entirely to itself, and that every attempt on the part of Government to direct or control it, almost invariably proves injurious:" but though this be true on general principles, I am still of opinion, that individual cases may occur, in which the interference of Government would not only be justifiable, but necessary and indispensable.

Indeed, in every instance, where the spirit of competition leads to sordid branches of the peace, and where its operation is of a nature to prove destructive of individual as well as national wealth, and demoralizing to the people at large, a Government would be weak and imbecile in the extreme, were it not to stretch forth the strong arm of power and arrest the progress of the evil. Surely, this belongs to the "class of duties" alluded to by Malthus, though not particularized in the extracts which I gave in my former Letter; and I am happy to be confirmed in this belief by the authority of a Gentleman, whose long experience in the Indigo line gives weight to his opinions; and who, from his acknowledged abilities, is well qualified to discuss a subject of this intricate nature. He has given so fair and just a view of the species of competition against which I had written before I was presented with his instructive Pamphlet, that I must beg your permission to quote the following:—

"And let us see now in what way that protection and encouragement on the part of Government can be afforded or required. It will soon appear that for this there is ample scope, tho' as yet it has never been fairly represented or clearly understood.

"When the planter has established an Indigo cultivation, and constructed at the expense of a large capital, the buildings necessary for manufacturing its produce into Indigo; just when he begins to prosper, another speculator observing his success, immediately determines to participate in the good fortune, and using all the superficial and plausible arguments for the fairness of competition in Trade, and the equal rights of all to build or cultivate what they please, comes as near as possible to the successful planter, whose situation has proved so favourable, takes a potsherd beside his factory, makes bricks and builds, and offers the Ryots every possible inducement to cultivate for him. Of course by enhanced terms and other means, he succeeds in getting many Ryots to cultivate for him, and if the cultivation profitable for Indigo were in this place, illimitable, of course there could be nothing unfair in the competition. Both could procure enough to prosper, and

their own interests would teach them where to stop in outbuilding one another; or rather there would be no outbuilding, as both could get as much as they required on equal terms. But the lands appropriated to Indigo must necessarily in every village be very limited, for much must be reserved for the various other crops requisite for the sustenance of the inhabitants. And besides this, the distance to which a Planter can extend his cultivation from his Factory, must be also limited to three or four miles; for the plant, if beyond that, would spoil in the carriage, whether by land or water, and yield no Indigo. Hence it follows that but few villages can come into the range of cultivation fit for one factory, and of these few, but little can be allotted for Indigo. This must always make the cultivation of Indigo extremely limited, within any range to which a single Factory can extend for it. However, the intruding Planter cares nothing for this. He only knows that Indigo will grow well there, and that he has an equal right with any other to raise it. He offers his advances to the Ryots, and as a temptation to begin, gives them unusual terms. He takes the men of connection and influence in this place into his service, who bring the Ryots dependent on them to his Factory. Perhaps he gets these servants to take an Ezarra, or farm from the Zemindars of villages around, by which means getting the Rent Roll of the whole place into his hands, he acquires a paramount influence over all the Tenantry, who must pay the rent of their possessions to him. In the mean time the old Planter is not idle. For self-preservation he too is obliged to employ the men of influence, and to offer terms to preserve his Ryots, amounting to bribes for their good will. The Ryot find his advantage in this state of things, and practising upon the avidity of both parties, at last begins to discover that there is nothing sacred in the nature of his contracts with either party, that no existing law enforces any fulfilment of it, and that by a little breach of faith he can get advances of money from both sides for the same land, and leave them to contest the crop, or perhaps he will cultivate none for either. Thus the simple sincere creature, who for generations cultivated his rice, sugar, and cotton, on the simple pledge of an advance from a Mehajan, now becomes an adept in all the chicanes of bickering and outwinding the new competitors for his lands and labours. The Zemindar too looks on, and encourages the sport, wringing his emolument in turn out of the ill-got gains of the Ryots. The servants too of both Factories are fed to conceal their knowledge of the frauds in the lands, and the progress of imposition and deception extends through every rank, demoralising all whom it affects; the Planters enjoying, as they suppose, the Ryots into their interests; the Ryots outwinding both parties, and corrupting the servants to wink at the deception, the servants stimulating the bad passions of their masters into outrage that they may reap the profits of fighting and of law. At length the season of reaping the crop arrives. The planter finds that every biggah (or much) of the crop which he considered his own, is claimed by his adversary, and on equal title too,—the gift or engagement of the Ryot,—and in absence of all other accessible redress, has recourse to force, to secure that to which he considers his right irrefragable, in spite of deception. The other does the same, and hence violent conflicts on every field, between bands of men armed for aggression or defence, and scenes of mistle and turbulence, and of subsequent litigation, perjury, and bribery take place, which are a disgrace to any civilized society. The moral corruption among the poor simple villagers, who are really the most primitive and virtuous body of the people, is lamentable; and this new branch of trade, which ought and would naturally diffuse industry and wealth, becomes a demoralising seminary of fraud and vice. As a public evil, this of itself would claim the attention of the legislature, but let us examine what are the results upon the Indigo trade, and to the capitalists establishing it—the Planters. The expenses of both the contending planters are greatly increased, and the produce of the two establishments exactly what the first settler had himself alone; for no circumstance will ever induce the Ryots of a village to convert into Indigo cultivation, the lands necessary for the staff of life, and all that can be appropriated to Indigo within the range necessary for one factory, is so applied immediately that it is found advantageous in course of two or three years after the first introduction of the business, and indeed the first impulse in this respect is generally stronger than future experience supports, and there is partial reaction after a few years. This will be confirmed by the experience of every Planter. But there are mighty deceptions passed upon the proprietors of the contending factories, which tend each to supplant the other. They have lands equal to all that the first settler had, when alone. Let us follow the Planter. It is obvious that the first settler, with increased expenses and half his former produce, cannot carry on the trade to advantage. He sinks heavily in debt to his Agent. In hopes of some favourable change he prolongs the struggle; the Agent having no other means of recovering his money supports him till the debt becomes desperate; and then, after vain experiments in reducing the outlay and other ways, sets him adrift with bonds of irredeemable bankruptcy about his neck. The Factory, in which all was sunk, has lost its value and will not sell, and is left to moulder into ruins, and a property which constituted a productive portion of the national as well as individual wealth, is annihilated. And let us not

suppose that the intruder who caused all this evil, has gained the lost value of the other Factory in his new establishment. Far from it, he has been equally expensive at least with the other, and equally unfortunate, and is long ago also out on short allowance by his Agent, or more probably ruined and shut, and his Factory also abandoned. But whichever party may outlive the other, will find his perseverance equally useless, for the fountain of their prosperity is destroyed. The Ryots, after having been so long accustomed to the easy and prodigal profits of fraud, become thoroughly vitiated and perverse; and will not work for the fair and ordinary returns of labour. They will systematically take the Planter's advances for the purpose of defrauding him, and never in that generation, till the long habit of their original poverty and want has reformed them, become the quiet and orderly and honest cultivators of the soil which they are always found on the first introduction of Factories among them."

Be it well understood, that neither the above Writer nor myself ever dreamt of recommending restrictions on the *Indigo Trade* generally; but quite the reverse, we call upon Government to enact Regulations which are to render it more extensively useful and profitable, both to the Europeans and Natives employed in it. In short, to use the concluding words of the Pamphlet, in which I fully concur—

"I may just mention in conclusion as a proof that it is no wish to restrict the extension of the Indigo Trade which dictates the proposal for restricting competition, that in the upper provinces, where there is much space unoccupied by Planters, such regulations may be unnecessary, unless where their extension affects each other. The Planters only require protection against the evils of unrestrained competition in their private occupancies, and not any restraint upon the fair extension of the Trade, to which they are convinced that such competition is pernicious."

Calcutta, January 6, 1833.

A MUFUSSILITE.

Dancing.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I take the liberty of sending you a few reflections, on a subject, which is highly interesting in itself, though it will be for you, (or if inserted in your excellent Paper) for the Public, to judge, whether I have descanted upon it, in the best style, or whether any thing new in the shape of information, or utility, can be derived from it.

AN ESSAY ON THE NATURE AND TENDENCY OF DANCING.

The ideas which result from perceiving things as they are in themselves, are often very different from those which arise in regarding them in connection with other circumstances; and many, who are less judicious than severe, condemn what is innocent in itself, because such has been abused, or associated with evil. I conceive that the moral tendency of the Arts is good, they furnish materials for the exercise of human industry and skill, and it is our business and duty, to employ our powers in the attainment of what is excellent or useful, or whatever serves to enlighten, improve, or embellish the understanding.

There are many things not essential to a good man, which are nevertheless useful and ornamental in society; and as we are social beings, and not destined to seclusion or monasticism, it becomes us to cultivate those habits, and cherish those sentiments which agree with the diversified tastes and constitutions of those with whom we associate; at the same time, observing that regard to propriety of feeling and demeanour which will prevent us as "overstepping the modesty of nature."

Dancing is an amusement that possesses negative qualities and owes its excellency not to any moral beauty, but to those associations of ideas in the mind which result from the contemplation of what is pleasing and interesting in nature.

Dancing is not reckoned among the fine arts, because the mind is not intimately engaged in its exercise; it is therefore not so rational as Poetry, or Painting, nor so delightful as Music. It may be esteemed a polite art, of which beauty and gracefulness of form are the distinctive qualities; a fine Dancer, exhibits a noble figure, and attends so pleasing, easy, and elegant, as fill the mind with sensible emotions of delight. The most beautiful

forms in nature or the most ingenious contrivances of art, cannot represent either the exquisite symmetry or the skill and vivacity of a fine Dancer; and when we consider the difficulty of learning the art, the intricacy of the steps, and their multiplied diversity, and the apparent ease, the playful agility, and the exact adaptation of the time and the figure to the Music which accompanies it, it excites our surprise and admiration.

Such is the nature of the art; when we consider its tendency, we must examine its general effects upon society, but we should always guard against laying too great stress between what is liable to be perverted, as many altogether anathematize what is simple and innocent in itself, because individuals in the use of those things go to extremes, and too fully abuse them; still it is my opinion, it should be strictly enforced, that whatever has a decided tendency to lead the mind astray, particularly when no real benefit can be derived from the indulgence, such pleasures should be rarely enjoyed. Now Dancing is of no utility; except for exercise, it has no object which might not be more rationally obtained; it cannot improve the mind, it occupies much precious time, a habit of keeping late hours, and is also attended with many other collateral evils; it therefore should only be used on occasions for exercise or recreation; but when it becomes customary to attend Balls and Routs night after night, and absorb much of the time and attention of persons, it is a mark of frivolity and vanity, degenerates often into voluptuousness, and sometimes terminates in ruin.

W. W.

Selections.

Madras, December 24, 1832.—The by-gone week has been productive of no arrivals by which any News from Europe could be obtained. The Year may now certainly be considered done, and we yet hope she will make her appearance before the expiration of the old year. Whenever she may arrive she will bring an interesting array both of public and private intelligence for this Presidency. A very small portion of the latter has been received since the commencement of the North East Monsoon.

The Honorable Company's Ship *ASTELL*, Capt. Aldham, anchored in the Roads late on Friday evening—she left the Sand Heads on the 13th instant, on which day she spoke the long expected Ship *DAVID SCOTT*—The report says all well and no news.

Passengers per *Astell*.—Capt. Baumgardt, H. M. 5th L. B., Lieut. Markhouse, H. C. Artillery, Dr. Grant, H. C. Cavalry, Mr. Aldham; Misses A. Hallhead, C. Hallhead, Lamb, E. Lamb, and S. Loveday; Masters W. Jackson, A. Parly and T. Parly.

The Port of Madras has again become enlivened by the re-appearance of Shipping, which however arrive very slowly—the season is now so settled that daily arrivals may be expected to take place.

The weather which became so boisterous and threatening at the beginning of last week, moderated on Tuesday, and has since continued fine. The vessels which were blown out of the Roads have however been unable to regain their stations, and accounts were received on Friday that the *JANE* and the *AMERICAN* had, to use a nautical term, brought up at Pondicherry, from whence they will sail in a day or two for their respective destinations.

The Ship *HORN* will certainly be despatched on Thursday—She will in all probability reach the English Channel before the 1st of May. Her Passengers from Madras are—To the Cape, Mrs. Hodgson, Lieut. Colonel Hodgson.—Children.—W. Hodgson and C. G. Hodgson.—To England.—Mrs. Wade, Miss Foulis, Miss De Havilland, Miss De Sammarra, Major General Watson, H. M. 14th Foot, R. Sherson, Esq. George Gregory, Esq. John H. Pritz, Esq. Major De Havilland, Madras Engineers, Major Preston, H. C. 17th Regt. N. I. Capt. Crawford, H. M. 41st Foot, G. B. McDonnell, Esq. Asst. Surgeon H. C. 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Gurnault, H. C. 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Stanford, H. M. 24th Foot, Lieut. Rice, do. Lieut. Bruns, H. M. 63d Foot.—Children.—Miss Smyth, Miss Goldingham, Miss Jane H. Hodgson, Miss Elizabeth Emma Hodgson, Miss Borey, Miss Thomas, Miss Bryce.—Masters De Havilland, W. Hodgson, C. G. Hodgson, Thomas and John Knott.

The H. C. Ship *ASTORIA* will probably be the next departure for England—she will be despatched about the end of next week.

Letters from Calcutta mention that the Ship *Norma*, commanded by Captain Hornblow, of the H. C. Service, is to leave the Port tomorrow, and will positively be despatched from Madras for London direct on or before the 10th of January—She is nearly full of Passengers, having only

two vacant cabins, which offer an opportunity for making an extremely pleasant voyage.

Another American Vessel, the *AMERICA*, came in on Saturday from Bengal. She left the River on the 14th inst. Passengers.—Mr. William Foster, Mr. Edward Poore, Mr. W. Ingraham and Mr. Bouslogh.

Theatre Pastheon.—We had indulged in a confident hope that the mere notice of the charitable object of the Dramatic entertainment on Wednesday evening would have been sufficient to occasion an overflowing house—but we are sorry to say that the Theatre was not very numerously attended, and it was with regret we observed the absence of some who are generally forward in promoting and patronising Public amusements. We are happy however to learn that the receipts of the night were sufficient to leave a considerable surplus for the Hibernian Fund, and we venture therefore to congratulate the patriotic performers on the success of their benevolent exertions.—*Madras Courier*.

False Evidence.—The great complaint we have been accustomed to hear from the Bench as well as the Bar, is the quantity of false evidence which inundates the Courts, and our own enquiries among both Europeans and Natives have all tended to confirm this dreadful prevalence of perjury. It is not a casual occurrence, when unprincipled individuals happen in the natural course of events to come into the Courts; Perjury, we are assured, is reduced to a regular system, carried on by regular Practitioners, who follow it as a profession, in the same manner as the Barristers and Attorneys of the Court follow theirs. There are also grades and distinctions among these *BUNLIAS*. Some attach themselves to the Supreme Court; and others of inferior abilities or less experience, practice before the inferior tribunals; especially the Petty Court, which is at all times surrounded by a crowd of witnesses. The price of an oath is said to be regulated by the dignity of the Court, and the eminence the Swearer has acquired in his profession. A Supreme Court Witness (*Bura Adawlut-er Sakhee*) would disdain to be ranked with a Petty Court Witness (*Chota Adawlut-er Sakhee*). He would feel his honour and dignity infinitely more hurt, than a Learned Sergeant to be put on a level with "One of the Forty." Those at the top of their profession, it is said, will not receive instructions what they are to say, but study the case as a Lawyer studies his brief, and the suitor must rely on their professional knowledge to shape out the evidence to be given so as to suit the circumstances of the case, and best answer the purposes of deception.

It is surely the duty of every one to suggest any thing that he thinks may counteract such a system of iniquity; and in this belief we humbly offer the following hints to the consideration of those who officiate in the Temple of Justice. According to the mode of examination usually followed in English Courts, when a dozen, say, of false witnesses come forward to swear to a fabricated story, the first being put in the box, all the rest stand by and hear his evidence. The ingenuity of Counsel may start points in the cross-examination that did not occur to the conclaves of Perjurors in framing their testimony; therefore, if they were examined separately on these points, they would infallibly commit themselves by contradictions. But when each has the benefit of hearing the other's story, like a number of boys repeating over the same lesson, that witness who could not follow the footsteps of his precursor would be an enormous debt and quite unworthy of his profession. If such a mode of examination be not entirely abolished in India, perjury will abound, and detection will be in most cases impossible; and we shall hear Judges and Counsel obliged to balance evidence by the number of witnesses (which is proportioned to the purse of the litigants,) or to discard parole evidence entirely.

We would therefore propose that it may be made a Rule that a Witness who has heard another examined, be entirely disqualified from giving evidence. As Lawyers have a great value for precedents, we shall quote a very ancient one, in support of our opinion. The history of the case, as far as necessary to be known, is, that two persons had combined together to accuse a Lady of Adultery, and by making their evidence to coincide, had succeeded in procuring her conviction. The narrative proceeds thus:

"Then the assembly believed them (the false witnesses) as those that were the elders and judges of the people; so they condemned her to death.

"Then Susanna cried out with a loud voice and said, 'O ever-living God that knowest the secrets and knowest all things before they be, thou knowest that they have borne false witness against me, and behold I must die; whereas I never did such things as these men have maliciously invented against me.'

"And the Lord heard her voice; therefore when she was led to be put to death, the Lord raised up the holy spirit of a young youth whose

* "*BUNLIA*," a false witness, corrupted from "*ABONY BAIL*," the most common species of Perjurors, being those who stand security or become bail for persons, and must necessarily swear that their property is worth more than the sum, or above the bail demanded.

name was Daniel; who cried with a loud voice, "I am clear from the blood of this woman."

"Then all the people turned them towards him and said, "What mean these words thou hast spoken?" So he standing in the midst of them said, "Are ye such fools, ye sons of Israel, that without examination or knowledge of the truth ye have condemned a Daughter of Israel? Return again to the place of judgement; for they have borne false witness against her."

"Wherefore all the people turned again in haste, and the elders said unto him, "Come, sit down among us, and show it us, seeing God hath given thee the honour of an elder." Then said Daniel unto them, "Per these two aside, ONE FAR FROM ANOTHER and I will examine them."

"So when they were PUT ASUNDER one from another, he called one of them and said unto him, "O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou committedst aforetime are come to light. For thou hast pronounced false judgement and hast condemned the innocent, and hast let the guilty go free: albeit the Lord saith, The innocent and righteous shalt thou not slay. Now then, if thou hast seen her, tell me under what tree sawest thou them compassing each other."

"He (the Witness) answered "Under a Mastle tree." And Daniel said "Very well; thou hast lied against thine own head; for even now the angel of God hath received the sentence of God to cut thee in two."

"So he put him aside and commanded to bring the other, and said unto him; "O thou seed of Chanaan and not of Juda, beauty hath deceived thee and hath perverted thine heart. Thus have ye dealt with the Daughters of Israel, and they for fear compassed with you; but the Daughter of Juda would not abide your wickedness. Now therefore tell me, Under what tree didst thou take them compassing together?" Who (the witness) answered, "Under a Holm tree."

"Then said Daniel unto him, "Well thou hast also lied against thine own head; for the Angel of the Lord waiteth with the sword to cut thee in two, that he may destroy you." With that all the assembly cried out with a loud voice and praised God who saveth them that trust in him. And they rose against the two Elders, for Daniel had convicted them of false witness by their own mouth.—*ARABIAN HISTORY OF SUSANNA*.

If it be necessary to add any thing more—our only anxiety now is that the object of these remarks may not be mistaken: it is not to blame but to point out what we think a necessary improvement. As Britons we feel proud of the high estimation in which this English Court of Judicature is held, not only among our own countrymen but among the Natives of Asia. Their anxiety to submit their differences to its decision and live under its jurisdiction, their esteem and veneration for its judges and respect for others connected with the administration of justice—are glorious tributes to the excellence of the Laws of England and the innate worth of Englishmen. But great as this is, we would aspire at something beyond it: to attain perfection the Laws must be adapted to the manners of the people; and it is above all things necessary in this country to guard against Perjury.—*HARRIS*.

Governor General.—The Most Noble the Governor General embarked on board H. M. Ship *GLASGOW*, on Saturday, at Kedgee, at half past ten o'clock, under a Salute of 19 guns from the Frigate, and the Portuguese Ship *GENERAL LEON*. The yards of the *GLASGOW* and four Pilot Vessels were manned during the Salute. There was a fine northerly breeze blowing, but we understand that it was arranged that the *GLASGOW* was not to sail till the 7th instant.

Lady H. Paget.—We learn with much regret that the amiable Lady H. Paget intends so soon to quit the Presidency for Europe. Her Ladyship is accompanied by her Children, and Dr. J. Sawara; and has engaged her passage on the *PROVIDENCE*, Captain Owen, which leaves Calcutta about the 29th instant.

Corn Warehouses.—About half past 10 o'clock, on Sunday evening, a most alarming and dreadful fire broke out in some Corn Warehouses belonging to Natives—situate at the north end of Clive Street, opposite the Inland Custom-House, in about 12 compartments occupying a space of an acre and half of ground, full stocked with grain, principally rice. The whole is completely destroyed, or at least it will be but little that can be saved from the ruins. At nearly twelve the Engines arrived, and the fire continued to blaze till day-light yesterday morning, in spite of the utmost exertions of those present. By the timely demolition of several apartments adjoining, the most disastrous consequences, which must have ensued, were prevented. The Chief Magistrate and several other gentlemen were present, to whose judicious aid and instructions much is owing. The cause of the catastrophe is not exactly known; but is attributed to some Native domestic women, living adjoining to the premises, and who were caressing all the fore part of the night; and in their apartments it is supposed to have originated. The probable loss sustained by the whole, is estimated at 1,50,000 Rs.—*John Bull*.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Sailing Directions for the Sand Heads.

There are few Englishmen in India, who are insensible to the importance of great accuracy in the Nautical Directions for entering the River Hooghly, though the varied and varying Channels by which its main stream is approached. Every one who has ever given the subject a casual and momentary thought, as a Passenger, must have seen how valuable such clear and accurate Directions must be to all Commanders of Ships, both before and after they receive a Pilot on board:—and to Seamen themselves, this must of course appear in still stronger light.

These considerations have induced us to devote a Sheet of our Asiatic Department, to the latest, the fullest, and by far the most accurate Directions for the intricate Navigation of the Sand Heads that are extant. They were written to accompany Captain Maxfield's last large Chart of the Entrances to the Hooghly, and have been furnished to us in Manuscript for publication. We have kept them separated from other subjects that they might be more easily available for particular use: and we shall be sufficiently rewarded for our pains, if the multiplication of a Document heretofore confined to few persons, and only to be obtained through an expensive medium, proves, as we hope it will do, of service and utility to many.

Directions for Sailing from the False Point of Palmyras to the Sand Heads, and up the Eastern Channel to Saugor Roads, by Captain William Maxfield, First Assistant to the Marine Surveyor General, with Remarks on Tharabill's Channel, the Old Channel, and Lacum's Channel, &c.

1.—During the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon, or from March 1 to October 1, the Pilot Schooners cruise off the reef of Palmyras, in 17 or 18 fathoms, and in about lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$ N. they in general anchor during the night, and cruise during the day.

2.—It is certainly most desirable that they should, during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon, be always found immediately off the eastern edge of the reef of Palmyras, in about 17 fathoms, and unquestionably not to the northward of lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$ N. I have, however, found them occasionally as high up as lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$ N. which is too far to the northward, and is attended with much disadvantage, when the wind hangs far to the eastward, which it very frequently does at the close of the S.W. monsoon, since the difficulty of getting to the eastward, is then increased by obtaining the Pilot so far to the northward;—and the stranger under such circumstances, advances to the northward in quest of a Pilot, with much caution and anxiety. It is much to be regretted, that no ostensible object offers itself, as a rallying point at which the stranger might find a Pilot with certainty, and also afford an exact place of departure, from which the Pilot might shape his course to the western Reef with greater confidence than he can at present, from the want of such accurate data.

3.—By a reference to my Survey of the tails of the reefs, and track from False Point Palmyras, the Navigator will require but little instruction; as the different description of soundings, nature of the ground, and run, will best enable him to ascertain the position of his Ship, and the way he is making; and although in offering these Directions to the Public, I have endeavoured to render them as clear and explanatory as possible—they must be considered as an accompaniment to the Chart they are intended to illustrate rather than a sufficient guide without it.

4.—During the strength of the S.W. monsoon, Ships in general endeavour to make the land about Jagernaut, or the Black Pagoda, to determine their situation; and although such a practice may be judicious, while the monsoon prevails steady from the westward and S.W. it is likely to be attended with delay and inconvenience towards the close of the monsoon, or in September, when the wind often hangs much to the eastward, and the current sets so strong to the S.W. through False Bay, as to render it often very difficult to get to the N.E. If you should happen to be near the shore, and during that month, if a latitude can be obtained at a moderate distance from the True Point, so as to obtain the olive coloured mud soundings in and opposite to False Bay, there can be little occasion for making the land so far to the S.W. for although I have experienced but little or no current sometimes even in September off the Pagodas, and near the shore, still it was running very strong round the reef of Palmyras and through False Bay, and would make it very difficult for a Ship to get to the N.E. if the wind hangs to the eastward.

5.—By a careful attention to the nature of the ground, soundings, and run, the True and False Point of Palmyras may be distinguished, although the soundings in my opinion does not offer that unequivocal data which might be wished, but when combined with the presumptive

latitude, run, and other circumstances which govern the judicious Navigator, they afford satisfactory tests, to determine the position of his Ship, and by carefully consulting the soundings on the track from Point Palmyras to the Tail of the western sea reef, the stranger may approach and cross the reefs with certainty; and indeed by attention to his lead, in proceeding to the N.E. it is evident, by reference to the chart, that he cannot miss the western sea reef, or mistake one for the other, and which can never happen to a Pilot but from inattention.

6.—False Point Palmyras is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ north and long. $86^{\circ} 39' 40''$ E. and lies S. 31° W. distant about 25 miles from the Island of Myppura, which being joined by a sandy isthmus to Point Palmyras, forms the eastern extreme of the True Point of Palmyras, and which I make in lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$ north and $87^{\circ} 13'$ east of Greenwich.

7.—In the Bay formed between the False and True Points, are five small sandy Islands, the northernmost of which is in $20^{\circ} 24'$ north, but there are regular soundings to them, and they may be safely approached, keeping the least going, and indeed from False Point to the True Point there are no dangers, and the coast may be safely approached by the lead, remembering that the flood tide sets on shore, and the ebb off shore, except at the latter end of the S.W. monsoon, when the current sets constantly to the S.W.

8.—In the lat. of $20^{\circ} 16'$ N. and about 7 miles to the S.W. of False Point is a small point which resembles an Island, having a clump of jungle on its North Point; and which I imagine is often set as False Point; and the only remarkable object between False Point and the Island of Myppura, or the True Point of Palmyras, is a large round tree with a single one just to the eastward of it, in lat. $20^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{2}'$ N. bearing north from False Point and a large sandy cliff in lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$ N. which rises like the roof of a house; there is also a remarkable sand hill resembling a tower in lat. $20^{\circ} 37'$ N., and about 5 miles to the S.W. of the Island of Myppura.

9.—False Point, which terminates in a low sandy point, forms a small cove or bay to the N. westward of it, in which is 2 fathoms, and would afford a place of shelter for a small vessel in distress, or badly off for ground tackling, as she might anchor there completely sheltered from all quarters except the N.E. and ride in smooth water. It is observed in the Directions published, that Ships have been lost by standing into False Bay, supposing it Balasore Road. I am at a loss to know how such disaster could have occurred, as a Ship may stand safely in by her lead to 7 fathoms, and will then be but 3 miles or less off shore.

10.—East of the False Point in 10 or 11 fathoms, you will be distant from it about 4 miles, but when to the northward of the False Point, between it and the True Point, 10 or 11 fathoms will place you much farther off shore, but unless you are desirous of seeing the land, between those Points, it will be advisable to keep more to the eastward, as the true course from 13 fathoms off the False Point, or lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$ N. to the tail of the western sea reef is N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant about 22 leagues.

11.—From 12 or 13 fathoms off the False Point of Palmyras or lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$ N., the true course to the tail of the western sea reef is N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. about 22 leagues, and if made good, will carry you about 5 miles to the S. E. of the reef of Palmyras, and about 9 miles S. E. of any dangers on that shoal, on such course you will not alter your depth more than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms for the first 7 or 8 leagues, you will then be in about 13 fathoms olive coloured mud, and probably mixed with sand, you will then gradually deepen your water and the ground will change to sand with red and black specks, and occasionally shells, and if that course is made good by the time you have run 10 leagues, you will be in about 17 fathoms sand with red and black specks, and occasionally shells, which depth will place you a good distance from the shoal off Point Palmyras, the dangerous part of which lies to the northward of lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$ N. and although 17 fathoms, in the lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$ will be found within 3 miles of the dangerous part of the reef, yet in $20^{\circ} 46'$ you will in that depth, be probably 7 or 8 miles from any dangers, but in $20^{\circ} 45'$ on the edge of the reef you will find 6 fathoms, less than 3 miles from a spot on which is only 2 fathoms.

12.—Proceeding on N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. you will gradually deepen your water until you have run altogether 12 or 13 leagues, when you will be in about 16 fathoms, you may then probably shoal to 17 fathoms, on a small knowl of gravel with black specks; you will then gradually deepen your water to 23 or 24 fathoms, on that course, shoaling again to 22 and 21 fathoms, which if you are about W.S.W. S.W. or S. by W. of the western sea reef, will place you about 4 or 5 miles from it.

13.—Although in the foregoing remarks I have given the direct course from 12 or 13 fathoms, in the lat. of $20^{\circ} 20'$ to the tail of the western sea reef, I do not suggest that as a course, and have merely mentioned it to show the depth of water and nature of the ground in a direct

* As this knowl is of a small extent, it is very likely it will be seldom found, and is only mentioned to avoid surprise if the stranger shoal a little on that course.

line, since it tends to shew that unless a Ship exceeds those depths, she can scarcely run a risk of falling to leeward of the western reef; and by attending to the lead may effectually guard against such error.

14.—I shall now proceed to state the nature of the ground, and soundings, off the True and False Points, in order to enable the stranger to distinguish one from the other, and to proceed if necessary without a Pilot to the Floating Light, in the south or western channel.

15.—In 12, 14 or 15 fathoms S.E. and E.S.E. from False Point, the soundings are in general mud and sand, intermixed occasionally with red specks, and shells, but more frequently mud and dark coloured sand, advancing to the N.E. the bottom becomes softer and denotes the sounding abreast False Bay, and is in general olive coloured mud, which bottom is to be found generally throughout False Bay, although a cast of mud and sand will sometimes occur; continuing to the N.E. in about 14 or 15 fathoms, the ground begins to change, in about lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ to sand and mud, sand with red and black specks, and occasionally shells, which indicates your approach to the southern verge of the reef of Palmiras, and continuing to the N.E. in about $20^{\circ} 40'$ in 17 fathoms, you have sand, with red and black specks, black stones, and shells, which are the soundings off the eastern edge of the reef, and the black stones may be considered as the best guide to indicate your being off the reef of the True Point, and I have never found them to the southward of lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$ N. and therefore the obtaining such data fixes your situation, with sufficient accuracy, to direct you to the tail of the western reef.

16.—Supposing yourself by the soundings to be off the True Point in about lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$ or $20^{\circ} 44'$ N. and about 17 or 17½ fathoms, you may safely steer N. E. and if on that course you are going fast and do not deepen your water to more than 21 or 22 fathoms, there is no chance of your falling to leeward of the western reef, and you may stand on that course until you shoal your water to 17 or 16½ fathoms, when you may haul up east, to cross the reefs, should you however on the course before given, from set, swell, or tide, find your water deepen to more than 22 or 23 fathoms, it will be desirable to haul up more to the northward, even to N. or N. by E. in order to be certain of shoaling your water to 17 fathoms to the westward of the western reef; however by reference to my survey, the depth of water, and ground, will best show the course made good, by the chart, and enable the Navigator to preserve the track pointed out on the chart; and a strict attention to the lead will enable him with such aid, to find the Floating Light either by day or night.

17.—Having shoaled your water to 17 fathoms haul up E. or E. by S. to cross the reefs, attend particularly to the lead and rate the Ship is running at, noting the distance run from 15 fathoms until you are in 7 or 8 on a reef, and you cannot fail in determining if the reef you are then upon, is the western reef, or otherwise.

18.—From 15 fathoms west of the western reef to 7 or 8 fathoms on it, the distance should be about 4 or 4½ miles; whereas from 15 fathoms west of the eastern reef to 7 or 8 fathoms on it the distance will be nearer 10 miles.

19.—W.S.W. S.W. or S. by W. of the western sea reef in 21 fathoms will be distant from its edge or 8 fathoms about 5 miles, but in approaching the eastern sea reef from the W.S.W. you will run about 12 or 13 miles from 21 fathoms before you shoal on the reef to 9 or 9 fathoms, but in approaching it from a S.W. direction you will from 21 fathoms run about 8 or 9 miles only, before you shoal to 8½ or 9 on its extremity, and due south from it in 21 fathoms will be found about 5 miles, from the tail of the eastern reef; it therefore is obvious that it is desirable in making either of the reefs, to approach them from the westward, to distinguish one from the other with certainty, as the nature of the ground on all the reefs are similar, being dark coloured hard sand, with bright specks resembling steel filings.

20.—Being now satisfied with your soundings obtained on the western sea reef, you continue standing E. b. S. crossing the reef in 5½, 6, 7, or 8 fathoms, according to circumstances, if however you can lay higher and find it likely to get less water than you wish, you can haul up, as there is generally much swell on the reef.

21.—The Floating Light is moored in 10 fathoms in the south or Western Channel, bearing S.S.W. of the Reef Buoy, and should be seen from the western edge of the western sea reef, as the weather is often very hazy she is not always to be seen, but by cruising in about 10 fathoms in the South Channel she must be found if at her station, and if removed a Buoy is generally laid in her place.*

22.—After crossing the western sea reef over which the soundings are very regular, and from 7 fathoms on one side to 7 on the

* This is the case during only part of the year, and the time should be noticed.—This buoy should be described else it may be mistaken for some other stationary one, or one adrift.

† Since these directions were written, the station of the Floating Light has been changed in the S.W. monsoon, and instead of

other, the distance across will be from 7 to 8 miles when you deepen your water into the South or Western Channel, in which in 10 fathoms, the Floating Light will be found if at her station and bearing from the Reef Buoy S.S.W. *March 1817 & Oct 1817*

23.—The tail of the western reef being 9 miles to the northward of the tail of the western reef, it is hardly possible to mistake one for the other, it may however be easily known, as the reef is very narrow, being scarcely 1½ miles wide.

24.—The channels between the reefs particularly on the western sides, are generally rather hard, and by no means that soft mud they are so generally believed to be, however as the water is always deeper in the channel than on the reefs, you may know when you have fallen off a reef into a channel by the increase of water,* the western side of all the channels is generally mud and sand, often pretty hard, and the soft ground is only found on the eastern side of the channels, when it is in general rather deeper, and indicates your approach to the sand bounding its eastern side.

25.—It is therefore evidently desirable after crossing the reef to keep along the east edge of it, and the Pilots in general having deepened over the reef to 7 fathoms, haul up N.N.W. for the Reef Buoy,† which should be in about that bearing; however if the wind is far to the westward and a flood tide running with a dull sailing Ship, it may be often advisable to haul up N.N.W. as soon as you begin to deepen off the Eastern Reef and before you have got 7 fathoms, going close to the Reef Buoy in order to reach the Spit Buoy without difficulty, the course being from the Reef Buoy to the Spit Buoy N.N.W. 10½ miles; after passing the Spit Buoy, keeping along the edge of the Reef, the lower Buoy of the Gasper will be seen, and bears from the Spit Buoy N. 8° E. distant 3½ miles; if the Pilot intends going through Thornhill's Channel, which is to the westward of the Gasper Sand, he keeps along the edge of the Reef, leaving the lower Buoy of the Gasper to leeward, and passes to the eastward of the Reef Head Buoy, which bears from the Spit Buoy N. 31° W. distant 5½ miles; or, bears N. 65° W. of the lower Buoy of the Gasper, distant from it 3½ miles;‡

26.—The Reef Head Buoy is red, and is laid on the edge of the Eastern Reef in 3½ fathoms and marks the western boundary of Thornhill's Channel; when abreast of this Buoy, the upper and lower Buoys of Thornhill's Channel may be seen; they mark the eastern boundary of Thornhill's Channel, and are on the western edge of the Gasper Sand, the passage through Thornhill's Channel being to the westward of them, they are painted black, the upper one bears from the Buoy of the Reef Head N. 8 E. distant 4 miles, the lower one bears from the Reef Head Buoy N. 39° E. distant 1½ miles making the channel between them only about 1½ miles wide.

27.—The least water in Thornhill's Channel at low water is 2½ fathoms, but in general 3 and 3½ is to be found, the water in the channel is comparatively very smooth, entering it from the Eastern Channel, it being much sheltered by the Reef, it is however evidently desirable to endeavour to pass it in a Ship of any considerable draught at a flood, or even later, in order to be certain of sufficient water; the tide rises in Thornhill's Channel on the springs about 13 feet &c. when unobscured by fresh gales it is high water about 10 hrs. 30ms. o'clock.

28.—The course from the Reef Head Buoy through Thornhill's Channel and up to Sagar Roads is north; if however a strong flood tide is running, and the Ship leewardly, she must be kept higher, and the breakers on the head of the Reef in general distinctly mark that side of the Channel, while the Reef Head Buoy astern and the black or upper and lower Buoy of Thornhill's Channel to the Eastward, if attended to, sufficiently demonstrate the way a Ship is making; the Reef should however be kept close on board, excepting on an ebb tide, until you pass the upper Buoy of Thornhill's Channel, when the passage is quite open and you may steer boldly up to Sagar Roads.

of lying in 10 fathoms, in the South Channel, she is in—fathoms in the Eastern Channel, about—of the Reef Buoy, but as she is so often away from her station, I would advise the stranger to attend to other data to ascertain his position, without depending upon the chance of finding the Light Vessel.

* In the South or Western Channel you have 3 or 4 fathoms more water than you have on the Western Reef, and in the Eastern Channel about 3½ fathoms more water than on the Eastern Reef; the Pilots reckon more water in channels compared with the reefs than I have generally found, and allow 4 or 4½ fathoms more than on the reefs.

† The Reef Buoy is laid on the east edge of the Eastern Reef in 5 fathoms, at low water, and was in lat. $21^{\circ} 15' 20''$ N. in 1817.

‡ On a flood tide it may be advisable to steer about N.N.W. & W. or N.W. & N. to fetch or keepen the edge of the Eastern Reef.

§ The Reef Head Buoy was in lat. $21^{\circ} 2' 6''$ N. in 1817.

¶ The least water is to be found when the upper black Buoy bears about N.E. ¼ of a mile distant.

29.—Thornhill's Channel, which is the Channel generally used by the Pilots, and is well marked by Buoy, is however in my opinion inferior to the Old Channel, lying to the Eastward of the Gasper; which has more water in it, and is as broad as Thornhill's Channel, it is formed by the Gasper Sand on the western side, and by a spit of Sangor Sand to the eastward, or as the Pilot's term is, a middle ground, which spit forms a gut to the eastward on Sangor Sand, and having no Buoy* on its extremity, may be the principal reason it is not more frequented by the Pilots; if however it were as well buoyed as Thornhill's Channel, I should conceive it to possess many advantages, and although situated more to leeward, I conceive a Ship would never find difficulty in getting through, whenever the wind would admit of her lying through Thornhill's Channel; and in easterly gales when Thornhill's Channel is impassable, if a Ship were well over to Sangor Sand, I conceive she might effect a passage through the Old Channel to Sangor Roads.

30.—The depths in the Old Channel at low water are from 3 to 4 fathoms water, and rise of tide on the springs is about 12 feet, or the same as in Thornhill's Channel.

31.—To pass through the Old Channel to the Eastward of the Gasper in the S.W. Monsoon, a Ship should steer from the Spit Buoy about N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. for the lower Buoy of the Gasper, which is a red one, and bears from the Spit Buoy N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and lies in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, at low water; she should pass close to the Eastward of the lower Buoy of the Gasper, and will see the middle Ground Buoy which is black and lies on the west edge of the middle ground or sand, which forms the east side of this Channel bearing about N.b.E. She will of course keep well to windward of the middle Ground Buoy, and endeavour to steer up the east edge of the Gasper Sand, for the upper Buoy of the Gasper, which bears from the lower Buoy of the Gasper N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and will therefore easily be seen from the lower Buoy; after passing the upper Buoy of the Gasper the passage is quite open to Sangor Roads.

32.—The tail of the Eastern Sea Reef, in 9 fathoms, at low water spring tides, extends to 20° 53' north, but the Western Reef in 9 fathoms, at low water on spring tides extends only to 21° 0' 30" north, and Sangor Sand terminates in 9 fathoms, in the lat. of 21° 0' 0" N.

33.—It is to be observed that on Sangor Sand, above the lat. of 21° 4' 30" N. is a gut of half a fathom more water, which gut is from 1 to 2 miles wide, when you shall again on what the Pilots denominate a middle ground, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, you then deepen into Laram's Channel; if in crossing a sand the gut of deeper water above described is noticed, the Navigator may be assured he has crossed Sangor Sand, but it is possible he may cross it below the gut, in which case his mistake would not be so easily detected, but considering that on the Navigator's leaving False Point or Point Palmiras, he endeavours to strike soundings on the Tail of the Western Reef, nothing but great want of judgment or neglect of the Ship's way, can carry him so far east as Sangor Sand, which is 11 leagues to the Eastward of the Western Reef; it is therefore reasonable to believe that if he misses the Western Reef, he will strike soundings on the Eastern one, and by a careful regard to the Ship's way and the lead, such an error will not occur.

34.—But as a Floating Light is moored in 8 fathoms, in the Eastern Channel or lat. 21° 31' N. from October 1st to March 1st, and from March 1st to October 1st, in the Western or South Channel, in 10 fathoms, or about lat. 21° 00' 30" N. the Navigator if in doubt of which Reef he has crossed will of course endeavour by traversing in those depths to sight the Floating Light, and should he not succeed in finding her, or should she be driven from her station, which is not probable, he may with certainty by continuing to stand to the westward until he has crossed the Western Reef, determine his position, as with due attention to the foregoing remarks, the difference of the depths and rapid increase of his water from that Reef, affords an overruling guide to the judicious Navigator, who with the Chart before him, and attention to the Directions may proceed with confidence in case of necessity.

35.—In this Channel the tide sets as follows, when uninfluenced by the wind:

* A Buoy has been laid on its extremity since this was written, and the Old Channel is at present more generally used than Thornhill's Channel.

† The Bearing of this Buoy here given is not from my own observation, but taken from the records at the Master Attendant's Office, stating the place it has been removed to.

‡ The Floating Light in 1817 was moored in the Eastern Channel in 8 fathoms, and in lat. 21° 03' 25" N. Long. 88° 25' E. when stationed in the Western or South Channel. She is moored in 10 fathoms, S.S.W. of the Reef Buoy.

§ However improbable, I must observe that by experience I find she has often been from her station and not to be found, I would therefore advise the stranger to consider the chance of finding her quite problematical and endeavour to do without her.

1st quarter Flood N. W. b. W.—2d quarter Flood N. N. W.—3d quarter Flood N. N. E.—Last quarter Flood E. N. E.

1st quarter Ebb S. E. b. E.—2d quarter Ebb S. S. E.—3d quarter Ebb S. b. W.—Last quarter Ebb S. W. and W. S. W.

At the Tail of the Reefs the tide rises about 9 feet on the Springs, and when off the Reef the sets in the neaps is governed entirely by the wind and generally runs to the southward and westward.

36.—Many of the Pilots endeavour by steering to the northward, to cross the Tail of the Western Brace, which was an invariable practice formerly, in order to ascertain their exact position; but in my opinion such precaution is unnecessary, and very injudicious, since the Tail of the Brace is in lat. 21° 00' north, a Ship is by that route carried much too far to the northward, to enable her to cross the Reef sufficiently down, unless the wind is far to the westward, and as the wind in the latter part of the S.W. monsoon often blows from the S.E. such a route is attended with much inconvenience and danger, and the distinct difference of depth, on approaching the Western and Eastern Reefs, from the westward afford very sufficient data to distinguish one from the other, without going in quest of the Western Brace.

37.—It is necessary to observe that two Buoys* were placed some time ago in Laram's Channel, one of which is laid on the edge of Light House Sand in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and being in lat. 21° 13' N. is nearly parallel to the Reef Buoy in the Eastern Channel; however one may be easily known from the other, as the Reef Buoy is a red one, and is laid on the east edge of the Eastern Reef, whereas the Buoy on Light House Sand is black, and being on the west edge of Light House Sand, has shoal water immediately to the eastward of it.

38.—The other Buoy in Laram's Channel is laid on the east edge of a spit of Sangor Sand, in lat. 21° 34' N. it is painted red, and bears from the Buoy of Light House Sand N. 44° W. distant 15 miles and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, from the grove or clump of trees on Light House Point is seen, bearing about N.b.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. however the remarks before mentioned, if attended to, will prevent the possibility of mistaking Laram's Channel for the Eastern Channel, and the ridge of Sand running from Light House Sand to the tail of Sangor Sand, clearly distinguishes one from the other.

39.—I shall conclude these remarks by giving the true bearings, and distance of the Tails of the Reefs, &c. from the False and True Points with soundings on those bearings; but it is necessary to observe that whenever I have spoken of soundings it must be understood as low water on spring tides, and therefore rather more water will generally be found.

40.—Bearings, Distances, and Soundings from the False Point of Palmiras in a direct line, towards the Western Brace, Western Reef, Eastern Reef, and Sangor Sand, commencing from the False Point.

Tail of the Western Brace N. 31° E. distance 22 leagues.		Western Sea Reef N. 34° E. distance 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.		Eastern Sea Reef N. 63° E. distance 90 leagues.		Sangor Sand N. 60° E. distance 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.	
Miles.	Fathoms.	Miles.	Fathoms.	Miles.	Fathoms.	Miles.	Fathoms.
at 10	10 mud, ..	at 10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mud, ..	at 10	11 mud, ..	at 10	12 mud, ..
at 20	9 mud, ..	at 20	10 ditto, ..	at 20	12 ditto, ..	at 20	13 ditto, ..
at 30	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ on reef	at 30	12 sand, ..	at 30	14 ditto, ..	at 30	15 ditto, ..
at 40	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, ..	at 40	16 sand & shells, ..	at 40	18 sand & shells, ..	at 40	21 sand & gravel, ..
at 50	16 ditto, ..	at 50	19 sand & shells, ..	at 50	24 mud, ..	at 50	27 mud & sand, ..
at 60	17 mud, ..	at 60	23 ditto, ..	at 60	27 ditto, ..	at 60	30 ditto, ..
at 70	17 mud, ..	at 70	17 mud, ..	at 70	30 ditto, ..	at 70	34 ditto, ..
at 80	17 mud, ..	at 80	17 mud, ..	at 80	33 ditto, ..	at 80	35 ditto, ..
at 90	17 mud, ..	at 90	17 mud, ..	at 90	37 ditto, ..	at 90	37 ditto, ..
at 100	17 mud, ..	at 100	17 mud, ..	at 100	41 ditto, ..	at 100	41 ditto, ..

41.—The Island of Myponna or True Point of Palmiras I make in lat. 20° 41' north to long. 87° 13' east.

42.—The Tail of the Western Brace in 9 fathoms, lies in lat. 21° 9' north, long. 87° 47' E.

43.—The Tail of the Western Sea Reef in 9 fathoms, is in lat. 21° 00' 30" N. long. 88° 0' 21" E.

44.—The Tail of the Eastern Sea Reef in 9 fathoms is in lat. 20° 58' long. 88° 21' $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

* These Buoys have long since disappeared.

† This Buoy also has disappeared long since.

45.—The Tail of the Sangor Sand in 9 fathoms is in lat. $21^{\circ}00'$ N. long. $88^{\circ}27'$ E.

46.—In all Charts I have had an opportunity of inspecting, the Sands which are laid down to the Eastward of the Eastern Sea Reef, are so erroneously placed that the most judicious Navigator is liable to be misled, should he be influenced by them; and altho' I have not yet had an opportunity of surveying those Sands, I have sufficient knowledge of their extending far to the southward of the limits assigned them in the Charts now extant.

47.—For instance, a Ship bound to the Sands Heads in the N.E. Monsoon, observes in lat. $21^{\circ}8'$ or $6'$ North, and is supposed to be to about 30 or 35 miles to the eastward of the Eastern Sea Reef, the wind being fair she is steered west, and as most Charts place the Tail of Sangor Sand no lower than $21^{\circ}7'$ or $8'$ and also the sands to the eastward of Sangor Sand much higher up, the Navigator therefore naturally concludes the first land he comes to below the lat. of $21^{\circ}6'$ to be the Eastern Sea Reef, and supposes his Longitude incorrect; whereas Sangor Sand runs as low down as $21^{\circ}00'$ N. Codjee Deep Sand and several others nearly as low down, and consequently tend to deceive and embarrass the stranger, who although he might be prepared for small errors in a Chart could not dream of several extensive Sand Banks, in the neighbourhood of a port forming the Mart of India, and to which some hundreds of Ships import and export annually, and which Banks in the Charts latest published have not even the shadow of existence.

48.—It is a general rule observed in buoying off the Channels and Sands at the entrance of the River Hoogly to place red Buoys on the Eastern side of the Sands, leaving the Channel to the Eastward of them.

49.—The Black Buoys are placed on the west edge of the Sands marking the East side of the Channel, consequently leaving the passage to the Westward of them.

(Signed) W. MAXFIELD.

Commander in the Bombay Marine, and 1st Assistant to the Marine Surveyor General.
Calcutta, June 10, 1818.

As the Tides in S.W. gales generally set very strong to the Eastward, attention should be paid to the Buoys to observe the way a Ship is driving, and the weather side of the Channel should be kept on board, remembering that the Tide does not set fair through those Channels, but that the ebb runs to the S.W. over the reefs, and the flood to the N.E.

Although the Buoys may, from breaking the chains and a slight increase in the dimensions of a Sand, be occasionally removed a little from the bearings I have given them, still as their intention is to mark the sides of the Channels, their relative general bearings will be applicable, and illustrate the passage, which will be always known by the colour of the Buoys; the black Buoys being always laid on the west edge of a Sand or danger, denotes that the safe passage to is the westward of it, and the red Buoys being laid always on the east edge of a sand or danger, denotes the passage to be the eastward of it.

The Buoy of the middle ground is black, and was originally intended to be laid on the edge of the middle ground, but was dropped in the middle of the Channel by mistake.

(Signed) W. MAXFIELD,

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent.
Doitto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, 1 11 1/2	2 1/2
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92
	Madras ditto, 94 1/2 95 1/2 Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	*
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 25 1/2 30 pr. et. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 50 1/2 52 per cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 0 1/2 204 10 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8 1/2 31 5 each
Joes, or Pexas,	17 8 1/2 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 1/2 4 13 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 1/2 8 5 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4 1/2 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	9 6 1/2 9 7 1/2 each
Sovereigns,	9 8 1/2 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 1/2 10 0

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan.	Princess Charlotte	British	J. McKean	Liverpool	July 28

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan.	Mellicet Bhr	Arab	Nacoda	Judda
	6 Lue	Portg.	S. L. Ramos	Macao

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSITREAN,—THAMES, passed up.

Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate GLANDOW,—GENERAL LEON, P.) outward-bound, remains,—GOLCONDA, proceeded down,—WILLIAM MONEY, outward-bound, remains,—MOIRA, and FENELope (F.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, THAMES, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, and DORSETSHIRE.

Saugor.—BENGAL MERCHANT, ELIZABETH, MARY ANN, CALCUTTA, MINSTREL, JAMES DRUMMOND, and GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, (brig), gone to Sea.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Joseph Philan, late of Gerard-street, in the Parish of Saint Ann, in the County of Middlesex, of the Honorable Company's Medical Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, Esq.

Mr. Francis Sempill, late an Assistant Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Hugh Forbes, Esq.

Mr. Paul Kellner, late of Cassia Bagann, deceased—Messrs. Francis Daniel Kellner and Cornelius Frederick Kellner.

Marriage.

At Ghazipore, on the 21st ultimo, Lieutenant J. W. J. OUELLEY, Interpreter of the 14th Native Infantry, to ELIZABETH, eldest Daughter of the Reverend W. PALMER, Chaplain to the Honorable Company at Ghazipore.

Births.

At Garden Reach, the Lady of HENRY HONNIGUE, Esq. of a Son.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. C. CARRY, of a Son.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. E. SPENCE, of a Son.

At Bareilly, at her Father's house, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant GRIFFITHS, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 5th instant, Mr HENRY HUME, late a Marine Pensioner in the Honorable Company's Service, aged 72 years and 7 months.

At Purneah, on the 14th ultimo, of a Lock Jaw, the infant Son of Mr. G. SHILLINGFORD, Indigo Planter.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 7, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 23 0	22 6
Unremittable ditto,	15 0	14 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	26 0	27 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1822,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	5200 0	5000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	200 0	205 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-5 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-5 per cent.		

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	23 0 1/2 22 6
Non-Remittable, ditto,		15 12 1/2 14 0